

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

Volume 6 Number 42

جوسالم سقار اسبوعية سياسية، تصدر عن الشركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر «الدستور»

Amman 9 - 15 June

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Summit of
solidarity

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en français

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THE MEALYBUG

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old Vienna- I should have done it
years ago. Friendly people,
cobble streets, beautiful parks
and delicious food. A great trip on
Royal Jordanian! Vienna's
International Airport was so efficient
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"Auf wiedersehen"
as they say here.
Love Bob



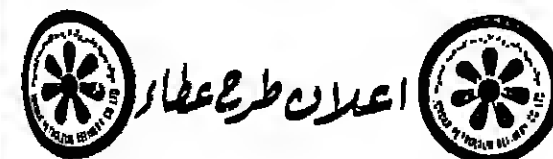
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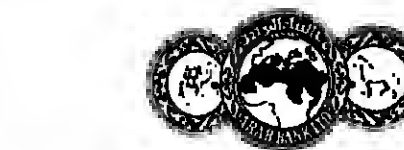
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A call for collective work against pollution

By Frida Mchanat

Star child water. WITH THE rise of technology, man became a major modifier of the biosphere. However, even in the agrarian period of man's development, he had a major impact on the rural landscape. The overgrazing of the plants by his domestic animals resulted in the destruction of forests and ground cover and fostered erosion of the land. In the course of the ensuing centuries, industrialization, urbanization, and the development of intensive agriculture produced many of the environmental crises now confronting mankind.

Water, air, noise, thermal, pesticide, and solid waste pollution, excessive radiation levels, and the loss of open space pose threats to the environment that are compounded by an increasing population.

However, since the 1970's man's concern over the environment has become increasingly popular as he realised that it is basic for his survival.

Hence, environmentalists from all over the world gathered together at a conference in 1972 in Stockholm to review the world's environmental threats. Following the conference, the Stockholm Declaration on environment was issued. The declaration was followed by an appeal to the United Nations to take the necessary measures to protect the world from destruction. The appeal resulted in the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with the headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya and the membership of all countries around the globe.

Since then the programme began expanding its activities to study polluting factors threatening mankind in order to come up with solutions for the problems. Out of its belief in the importance of environmental protection, UNEP dedicated 5 June as the World Environment Day to remind the world of the dangers threatening mankind if governments and private institutions and societies persist in ignoring the issue and fail to act firmly.

In an information kit, issued by UNEP on the occasion of this year, Executive Director of UNEP, Mostafa Tolba, addressed world environmentalists stating that for 1988, UNEP has chosen the slogan "When People Put the Environment First, Development Will Last". He says that this slogan summarizes the World Environment Day which links protecting the environment with public participation and sustainable development.

It has long been the philosophy of UNEP, he adds, that sustainable development — development without destruction — can be achieved only by protection of the environment which provides the natural resource base on which development depends.

"To protect and rehabilitate soils, forests, fresh water and marine resources, everybody must play an increasing part. Governments and institutions cannot do it all. It is the actions of millions of individuals which degrade the environment; it is

their actions which must protect it."

Jordan on its part joined other countries on 5 June in observing the World Environment Day. On the occasion, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, and the Environment, Yousef Al-Jarrah, issued a statement in which he appealed to citizens in the rural and urban areas to help protect the environment and prevent pollution in all fields of life. He stressed the need to stop the encroachment of desert on arable land through the implementation of afforestation programmes and planting more trees. He said that Jordan looks forward to achieving a balance between the residents of urban and rural areas and is trying to accomplish a comprehensive and planned development that can contribute to the protection of the environment.

According to Dr Sulaym Tell, director general of the Environment Department, Jordan is currently in the process of putting forward a national strategy for

the protection of its environment. The strategy, he adds, is a comprehensive one that protects all aspects of the environment until the year 2000. In two years, he says, the strategy will be adopted by the government.

The Department, he said, has conducted a number of studies on water resources, waste disposal, and examines samples of water, air, and soil to determine their purity, supervises licensing of farms and industries and exerts efforts, with the collaboration of the relevant authorities for preserving special lands.

Dr Sulaym, on his part, gives lectures at schools and universities around the Kingdom to spread awareness among the public on means of environmental protection.

"We teach people the importance of the environment and individual responsibility and a

gation," says Dr Sulaym.

The mealybug meets a natural end

By Pam Dougherty
Special To The Star

THE JORDAN Valley's mealybug problem has been solved. Until recently mealybugs were attacking the citrus crops in the valley. As they fed on the citrus plant the mealybugs injected a toxin that causes the leaves and stems to die. The leaves and stems then fall and crop losses can be as much as 50 per cent. Now the bugs have been eliminated, not by pesticides or other expensive methods, but by a biological control programme that costs only JD 187,000 and produces no threat to the environment.

In the past, insecticides have been used against the mealybugs but with little success as their bodies are covered with a waxy substance that is difficult to penetrate. Biological control, using parasites and predators that feed on the mealybug, were considered and The Jordan Valley Agricultural Services Centre at Deir Alla was chosen as the location of the programme.

Work began with a stroke of luck when Dr Dale Meyerdirk of



Agricultural Engineer Mary Badousheh exhibits mealybug infestations on potato sprout at Deir Alla.

numbers could be raised for field release.

Two Ministry of Agriculture engineers, Mariam Bashir and Mary Badousheh, were assigned and over the next two years a number of different parasite species were collected during trips to Guam, Hawaii, India, Pakistan and Egypt while the insectary was set up at the Jordan Valley Agricultural Services Centre.

The first parasite release was made onto wild Zizyphus or Christ's Thorn bushes which are a suitable host plant and which the farmers would not be likely to spray in their efforts to get rid of the mealybug. Once the parasites were established they were then released into a number of citrus orchards and by early 1985 the mealybug population was starting to decline. By 1987, the parasites gradually spread throughout the Jordan Valley and as far south in Jordan as Aqaba and the mealybug had virtually disappeared.

There is now no reason why the mealybug population should re-establish itself — unless the parasite is eliminated by insecticides used against other insect pests. Dr Meyerdirk now recommends that if farmers are planning to use pesticides against such pests as mites, aphids and scale insects they should follow certain important guidelines — 1. That they use an acaricide compound against mites. 2. That against scale insects they use a summer oil that will suffocate only them and have no residual effects on other insects.

The international dimension

Biological controls are not new. The first large scale success story occurred in California as far back as 1890 when cottony cushion scale insects attacking citrus crops were eliminated by a natural enemy imported from Australia. They have never returned.

In the succeeding eighty or so years the biological solution lost ground to highly profitable chemical fertilizers. It was only when bodies such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the United States began to reject the use of pesticides as dangers to the environment and to health, that interest in the biological approach revived.

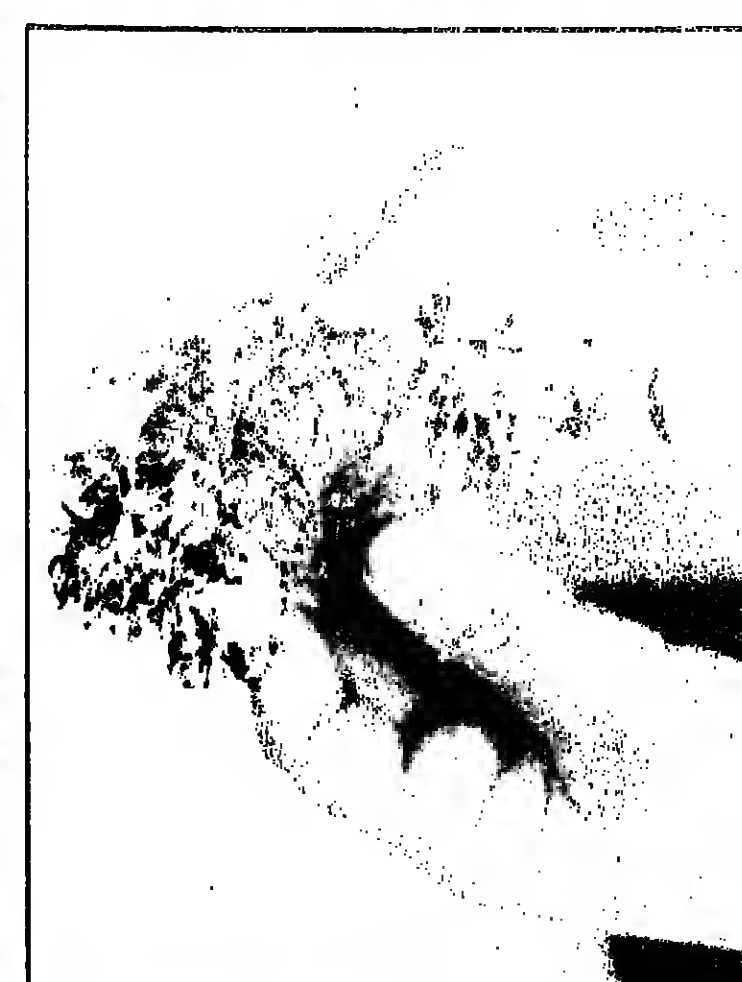
Today pesticide producers are increasingly reluctant to spend the 10 years and \$40 million needed to develop a new product when there is a chance that it will be rejected by the EPA and other national environmental bodies.

As a result both the traditional techniques of parasite

and predator introduction and new ones including sterilization and genetic manipulation, are now receiving greater attention and funding. The United States is expanding its programmes and UK-based Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (CIBC) is co-operating with national centres throughout the world.

Although not a member of the Commonwealth, Jordan is eligible to join the CIBC and to take advantage of its services such as insect identification, literature searches and biological control laboratory services.

Overall, the Arab states have been slow to develop an interest in the work of biological control and Dr Meyerdirk is confident that, if it combines the experience gained from the mealybug programme and the new projects now planned with substantial international connections, Jordan could establish itself as a regional leader in the field.



The pictures show the effects of mealybug on potato sprout at Deir Alla.

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Measures needed to counter summer diseases

By Diane C. Chlangwa
Star Staff Writer

UPON ENTERING the open market located on downtown Amman, King Talal Street, one soon forgats the rumbling motor sounds created by the haphazardly moving traffic and is instead greeted by the booming resonant voices of the market merchants.

"Talela shilin Likhya" (150 file for a kilogramme of cucumbers); Batate arba binos lra" (four kilogramme of potatoes for half a dinar); Klowaln batete brobes (two kilogramme of potatoes for a quarter dinar).

The voices resonate across the marketplace, often making it difficult for the inexperienced shopper to determine what the merchants are saying.

Cherries, grapefruits, green peas, cauliflower, fish, eggs, yoghurt... the list goes on. As one meanders through the crowded alleyways, being careful not to walk over some of the etonde set up right on the walkway, the buzzing sounds, coming from the numerous customers determined to pay less for their goods, soon engulf you into a world which many never thought still existed.

Unfortunately, as the hot summer months approach, the risk of contracting illnesses caused by eating contaminated foods is greater than ever. According to Dr. Samir Hinnawi, resident in charge of the Emergency Ward at Jordan University Hospital, the hospital treats more cases of gastritis — a combination of diarrhoea and severe abdominal pains.

Dr. Hinnawi added that a lot of this is caused by the increased consumption of fruit juices, ice-cream and other foodstuffs either not washed properly or contaminated by harmful viruses which flourish in perishable

foods in the hot summer time.

But in order to control some of these summer diseases, the Greater Amman Municipality has gone to great lengths over the last few years to control the spread of disease in the summer time. Noting that a lot of the problems concerning food poisoning and the like occur mostly among those eating foods obtained from street vendors and

the varying open food markets and shops in the Kingdom, the municipality has set up a campaign to control this epidemic.

To begin with, stiff penalties coming in the form of fines and imprisonment are now being clamped on offenders.

According to Greater Amman Municipality Public Health Assistant to the Undersecretary, Dr. Hussein Zaki, the municipality's food observation sector is directly concerned with foods being sold in open markets and by street vendors.

"The food inspection department is concerned with the concept that food be fit for public consumption," stated Dr. Said. "However," he added, "We are still finding it very difficult to control the wandering salesmen because they usually manage to hide from the inspectors."

To ensure that the city is covered thoroughly with food inspectors, the Municipality today has a Community Medicine Department which is one of the four public health affairs departments set up by the municipality. According to Dr. Said, the food observation sector — which is a sector of the community medicine department, concentrates on the observation and inspection of food starting from industrial additive compositions of food standards sold to the public regarding quality and quantity, and setting food handling and transport regulations.

But for many traditional salesmen found in the open markets and street corners, asking them to either stop selling their merchandise or change their marketing techniques — which in this case would mean dissuading customers to handle their fruits and vegetables before buying, is too much to ask.

Stated a fruit and vegetable merchant, "I believe that my customers pick at the fruits and vegetables in not only unhygienic but bad for the food just as continuous handling bruises the food. However, I cannot let them not to pick and choose as I will just lose my customers."

For a street vendor selling "Kerabash Habab" (home made candy) who would not reveal his name, selling uncovered Kerabash on the street is an open secret is something he has done for some 20 years. When questioned as to whether the municipality had taken action against him, the salesman stated, "I've picked up once but the authorities seem to leave me alone now. I think they respect the fact that I have been selling my Kerabash for over 20 years now."

The job of municipality health inspectors has not only concentrated in the downtown open market areas. Other areas of great concern to the authorities are the various public eating houses and food stores located throughout the country.

According to Mr. Said, belongings arriving food have to pass inspection and be up to the set standards. He added personal hygiene of those handling food is just as important, failure to comply with the law can lead to fines ranging from JD 20 to JD 200 or possible imprisonment from seven days to as long as a year.

With the summer here, the municipality has begun a campaign for the control of houseflies, cockroaches, rats and rodents. The campaign will concentrate on areas such as vegetable markets and some residential areas.

"In regard to rats and rodents, we have succeeded in controlling them in the areas they meet concentrate in, which in this case are the over-populated areas of Amman," said Dr. Said.

With such conditions under control, the level of recurring summer diseases will hopefully decrease, added Dr. Hinnawi.

Other areas of concern, according to Hinnawi, are making sure not to drink contaminated water. To warn mothers with babies she emphasized that mothers boil baby bottles and use using unboiled water to make baby milk. In case symptoms of the commonly occurring gastritis, which are feeling crampy, diarrhoea, dryness of the mouth and persistent tiredness, one should immediately seek medical attention, she added.

"I stress that you immediately seek medical advice if you notice such symptoms. This should not be put off especially with children as dehydration in children can be risky if left untreated."

Commenting on the increased consumption of icecream in the summer, Dr. Said stressed everyone buy icecream from registered establishments to avoid infections of some sort.

"Stay away from the small boys who sell icecream off the street," cautioned Dr. Said. "Also," he warned, "when you buy perishable foods, look for the expiration label. If you see expired goods being sold, contact our agencies."

9 JUNE 1989

In pursuit of Jordan's beauty and soul

Continued from page 28

was ambitious too, and I really wanted to make it. And you know, you appreciate money even more when you know how it is to be without it. I had to make it!"

And here again luck interferes in Zohrab's life and art. A competition in photography held under the patronage of her Majesty the late Queen Alia, in 1981, allowed him to show his art and won him the first prize. I owe a great deal to his Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, professionally and personally. They allowed me to complete and improve my self-taught photographic education by sending me to New York to a specialized school. "There opens the second door to success, and a big one, for Zohrab Makherian, from then on, became the official photographer of the Royal Family."

The other side of the camera

"If you think it's easy... Forget it!" says Zohrab — The big "Z" for some of his close friends — talking about his job. With him, you either "got it" or "forgot it." In between, there are lots of work, energy, fatigue, solitude and also satisfactions. "I see life in my own way, and my purpose is to convey it to others and make them appreciate it. I must feel... feel... and then make sure that people will like it."

Nature is his main concern nowadays. The landscape of Jordan and its variety have kept him particularly busy this year; and the fruits of his labour will be collected in his second book. The first one, made out of his personal initiative and funds in 1985, was intended as a gift for King Hussein. Pictures of the King in his professional and family life intermingled with shots of the country and its landscape. An atmosphere of serenity and beauty prevailed in his first work.

His second book, about to be published in England, "Will be dedicated to the people of Jordan, those who live close to nature and appreciate it. I always found them warm. I needed them. They helped pushing my car when it refused to work; they offered me their hospitality and their tea. I used to find them by following the smell of tea in early mornings." So here is a book for the lovers of nature in Jordan and elsewhere, and Zohrab hopes to see it on various shelves all over the world. "I wish I could show the world how beautiful my country is, and how contrasted and varied her landscape can be!"

Indeed, it was not easy to achieve this book. Funds had to be raised (they are private and strictly Jordanian), hundreds of trips in the snow or the heat had to be taken, climbing hills and rocks, crossing rivers and waterfalls. And Zohrab would be there, moving like a tireless hunter, dressed like a modern explorer with hiking boots and comfortable clothes full of pockets everywhere, yet with a touch of fashion and a pleasant harmony of grey, blue or green.

And then, armed with his cameras and lenses, he would start his straining and indefatigable search for beauty. Incidents, such as a car breakdown, or a thick haze, or a closely missed sunset, are nothing for him compared to plastic bags hanging from trees and rocks on the other side of the

mountain: "My worst times were those when I had to climb hills on the opposite side, after a long and painful drive, just in order to clean up by removing all the plastic bags!" How could I take a picture of nature with plastic bags around?"

Now all this is past; still close but yet over. Obstacles are overcome and pictures taken. The book should be ready by 14 November this year, for His Majesty's birthday. The text commenting upon the pictures will be based on quotations and proverbs. They vary from Arabic sayings to English, German and even Chinese and Russian ones. But one thing is still missing, and it is rather a problem of choice: The title! "Contrasts are huge in Jordan; the range goes from mountains to valleys, from deserts to forests, and sea to rivers, from utter haze and dust to all the colours of the rainbow; there are so many things to say in a few words!" says Zohrab with a mixture of apology (excuse) and wonder.



Nowadays, nature is Zohrab's main concern



Dressed like a modern explorer, Zohrab starts his indefatigable search for beauty

Educational co-operation with Canada

By Heidi Taylor
Star Staff Writer

A SEVEN-member delegation from Canada visited Jordan last week as part of a four-country tour aimed at finding specific ways in which Canada can provide education and training assistance here.

In an interview with The Star, group leader Gary Scott explained that as a result of interest shown by Middle Eastern governments, the Canadian Department of External Affairs had brought together a broad-based group of experts to visit the region. The group included members of the government, nongovernment, and private sectors and represented a wide variety of training abilities.

Their task was two-fold: to inform people here about what Canada has to offer, and to find out where Canadian expertise can be useful. That expertise includes not only the formal, long-term education that leads to degrees and diplomas, but also the short-term on-the-job training

needed, for example, in occupations affected by technological change.

Canada is of course already involved in some educational projects in the region: the United Arab Emirates is following the Canadian model in developing its community college system; the Association of Canadian Community Colleges is involved in a number of institutional co-operation projects in the Arab world.

Members of the group spoke enthusiastically about the contacts they had made, and noted that several of Canada's areas of strength in education — in the health care, petroleum and tourism industries — were areas of prime concern here as well.

Although their visit to Jordan was short, it covered a lot of ground. They began with a key meeting with Dr. Ziad Fariz, secretary general of the Ministry of Planning, who briefed the team of Jordan's comprehensive plans for National Educational

Reform — plans which demonstrate clearly the priority given in the Kingdom to human resource development.

Depending on their areas of specialization, members of the group then had meetings with senior officials of the Ministries of Health, Higher Education, Tourism, and Energy, as well as the Jordan Electricity Authority and Jordan Water Authority. Other meetings included those with Al-Quds Open University, The Palestine Hospital, The Vocational Training Corporation, Princess Servath Community College and Mu'tah University.

Canada's interest in working more closely with Jordan appears to be mutual; Dr. Fariz and a number of senior officials will be visiting here later this month to discuss prospects of joint ventures and technology transfer projects in Jordan in co-operation with Canada. Education will be one of several aspects discussed, in addition to the areas of agriculture, energy, and telecommunications.

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PHC Nurses to play key role in health care delivery

AMMAN (Star) — An extraordinary team of nurses, is now working together to carry forward Ministry of Health (MOH) plans for an improved health care training system. Newel Hedded Shehaili, project director for the Directorate of Planning, Training and Research of the MOH, is coordinating the creation of a National Institute to train both nursing tutors and nurse practitioners in primary health care (PHC) nursing.

Mrs Shehaili guided elite selection and preparation for the Institute which is now operating in its own building near the Jordan College of Nursing. The project is being funded with \$12 million: \$6.5 million from the Government and \$5.5 million from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Two programmes will be offered at the Institute: a nurse tutor training programme which will take its first class late in October, and a PHC nurse specialty programme scheduled to commence in 1991. Students in the tutor training programme will be prepared as teachers for the MOH colleges and schools of nursing throughout Jordan. The PHC specialty students will be recruited from among "staff" nurses who have demonstrated outstanding ability, either by completing three years of basic nursing studies in the top 10 per cent of their classes, or by re-



Studies in PHC will make nurses expert in matters affecting mothers and children

cognition of their current work in the field.

Their studies in PHC will make them expert in matters affecting mothers and children, such as breastfeeding and proper wean-

ing, prevention of diarrhoeal diseases, health and nutrition education, and birth spacing and counselling. They will be trained to provide services in patients' homes with an emphasis on

maternal and child health services, immunization programmes, community health development, and providing information. Tania and Cindy Fehra, also a graduate of Johns Hopkins.

Ms Fehra established an infection control programme for a hospital in Saudi Arabia, and recently served as Curriculum consultant and clinical supervisor of the Irbid College of Nursing.

Curriculum design and initial instruction will be provided by a distinguished four-person team of American nurses headed by Meureen Brown. Ms Brown has 14 years experience in developing PHC programmes in such countries as Egypt, Yemen and Nepal. She holds a master's degree in Public Health from Johns Hopkins University. The other nurses are Dr Charlotte Ferguson, who recently coordinated nursing programmes for healthy delivery in 200 African countries; Penny Ann Hatcher, with degrees from Yale and Johns Hopkins, and whose experience includes work in Saudi Arabia and the family care use to maintain good health.

While the Institute is beginning operations here in Amman, some 10 Jordanian nurses will be preparing to become a faculty for the Institute. Their preparation includes a one-year programme at Johns Hopkins University designed specifically for the faculty who will train professionals in a PHC specialty.

American poet lectures on Arab Americans

AMMAN (Star) — Mr Greg Ortel, an American poet and author of the recently published "Before the Flame: A Quest for the History of Arab Americans," will be visiting Amman 9 and 12 June under the auspices of the American Cultural Centre's Speakers Programme.

His programme in Jordan will include a lecture on "Arab Americans: A Neglected Minority Comes of Age," to be held at the American Center Library today Thursday, 9 June at 6:00 p.m. Mr Ortel will also conduct a reading of his poetry at the American Center Library on Sunday, 12 June at 6:00 p.m. Both programmes are open to the public.

Mr Ortel is currently editor of "Network," a newsletter distributed throughout the United States by the federal government's Small Business Administration. He has taught English language and literature at George Washington University and at Santa Barbara City College. He has given poetry readings at Lincoln Centre and the New York State Museum, and has edited and co-edited several books on Arab Americans. "Before the Flame" was nominated by the University of Texas Press for the National Book Award and will be translated into Arabic under the U.S. Information Agency's book translation programme.

Al-Mashreq and Al-Maghreb

THE EUROPEAN Economic Community (EEC) signed two agreements with some countries of North Africa (Al-Maghreb) and two other ones with some Eastern Arab countries (Al-Mashreq). The difference in those agreements is signed by the EEC with each group of countries favoured Al-Maghreb. Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria received more aid, and traditional trade channels were given a boost.

The geographical proximity was a major factor. Yet the implementation of the "One Europe" act in late 1992 may pose a threat to the economies of Al-Maghreb countries. When the eleven European countries become virtually one economic market, Al-Maghreb countries stand to lose most in

Economic Adhocracy



case of trade flows, employment opportunities and investments from Europe. The Al-Maghreb countries have begun taking certain steps to act as one group in face of the 1992 data. If Algeria and Morocco succeed in resolving their dispute over the Sahara and Libya found its reconciliation path, the Al-Maghreb work out a unified front. Tunisia is playing an active moderating and conciliatory role which is capable to pay-off handsomely for all.

Al-Mashreq countries (Syria, Lebanon and Jordan) have not yet taken any steps to mitigate the possible ill-effects on their economies by 1992. On the other hand, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is currently engaged in slow and painstaking negotiations with the EEC, with petrochemicals constituting the major impediment towards the conclusion of an agreement.

Relatively speaking, Europe will eventually come to terms, and both EEC and GCC will find a way to cooperate with any party keen not to lose out; that is a way out of the current deadlock. This whole topic of relations between EEC and the different Arab regions requires preparation and careful planning from now. Otherwise, (92) will be another bad year for the Arab.

The Board of Directors is also expected to start executing another project in Jordan in co-operation with other Arab countries. The new one is in petrochemicals industry with a preliminary assigned capital of \$20 million.

Dr Al-Fanek,

Committee on exchange rates unneeded

AMMAN (Star) — Commenting on the decision taken by the government to form a committee to establish the basic for foreign exchange guidelines, Dr Fahd Al-Fanek, a well-known Jordanian economist, said that he finds no reason for forming such a committee because it indicates that officials cannot handle the problems and find solutions on their own.

In an interview with Ad-Dustour daily newspaper, he said that the aforementioned case is more than technical, but it handles the financial policy of the government.

Moreover, Dr Al-Fanek does not approve of the membership of this committee, which consists of officials and businessmen. As for the officials, he said that they could have solved the problem without this committee. On the other hand, this businessmen should not know the trends of the government more than other businessmen. In other words, this would effect the competition in the market between different financial institutions.

Dr Al-Fanek added that the government should have asked for memos from those who could help, rather than forming a committee for discussion and rallying support for various trends.

He added that the solutions are far beyond the authorities of the committee because it cannot change the financial policy behind the crisis.

As for the solution for the exchange and economic crisis and the protection of the Jordanian dinar, Dr Al-Fanek has a few suggestions:

1) Increasing or floating the interest rates on the JD in order to maintain a reasonable level of JD deposits.

2) Fixing a new equivalent price for the JD to equal two units of the Special Drawing Rights (SDR), provided that the Central Bank (CBJ) defend this price and oblige all financial institutions to announce their exchange prices on condition that the difference would not exceed two per cent of the CBJ price.

3) Limiting the amount allo-

calated to serve foreign debts that it does not exceed the surplus of the total balance of payment.

4) Decreasing the public expenditures including the salaries by one per cent monthly for 12 months.

5) Postponing all the projects of purchasing big imported equipment, including all tenders of the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Telecommunication Corp., the Royal Jordanian Airlines, and big road construction projects.

6) Effecting a high-level tour to Iraq to convince them to pay their obligations.

7) Convincing the Arab oil countries to keep paying their side to Jordan.

Concerning the interest rates, Dr Al-Fanek said that he is bored with official statements claiming to increase interest rates elasticity. The only elasticity prevailing is not following the rules by some people as witnessed in the local market, he added.

As for transforming financial



Dr Fahd Al-Fanek

companies to investment banks. Dr Al-Fanek commented that he does not oppose the idea if it is just a matter of calling. However, if it is more than that, he refuses any surprise contradicting the law or the licence conditions of financial and real estate companies.

Iraq Jordan Co. to produce detergents

AMMAN (Petra) — The Iraqi Jordanian Industrial Market's company started its first project with the detergent industry with a production power of 60,000 tonnes annually.

Mr Mohammed Al-Sagqat, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and vice chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, stated that the production will depend on raw materials produced in both countries and no import would be allowed except for materials absent from the local markets.

He added that the company based in Baghdad, would cover 50 per cent of the Iraqi market demands while the rest would be incurred through private companies in Iraq and Jordan.

The assigned capital for this company amounted to JD 8 million of which 51 per cent owned by the Iraqi Jordanian Industrial Company according to decisions taken by the joint supreme committee between the two countries.

The remaining 49 per cent of the capital will be submitted for



Mohammed Al-Sagqat

subscription to tender for this project is expected to be announced within this month after being approved by the Board of Directors which will meet in Amman next week.

The Board of Directors is also expected to start executing another project in Jordan in co-operation with other Arab countries. The new one is in petrochemicals industry with a preliminary assigned capital of \$20 million.

Low trading at the AFM in April

AMMAN (Star) — According to Amman Financial Market's monthly report for April 1988, the market witnessed a calm trading where the number of shares traded amounted to 4,466,607 shares, at a trading volume of JD 4,835,655, divided among 5,912 contracts.

Compared with April 1987, the number of shares, the trading volume and the number of contracts decreased by 68 per cent, 78 per cent and 60 per cent respectively.

Activities in the regular market were very low during April. The number of shares traded amounted to 3,528,690, at a trading volume of JD 4,324,801 divided among 5,120 contracts.

Statistics also indicated that 72 companies did not trade in the market in April, of which 22

companies in the banking sector, 7 companies in the insurance sector, 12 companies in the services sector and 31 companies in industries.

Concerning the shares prices, the index number decreased by 2.7 points, i.e. 2.4 per cent, compared with March 1988.

As for the development bonds and notes, they amounted to 63,073 bonds at a market value of JD 745,260.

In the Over-The-Counter market, number of shares traded in April amounted to 842,017 at a total trading volume of JD 510,454 divided among 782 contracts.

The market traded for 21 days in April recording a daily average of 167,933 shares, trading volume of JD 205,933 and 244 contracts.

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For further information and Registration Forms, please contact the School Secretary, telephone 841070 or call at the School in person

Seminar discusses psychological disorders

By Hind Lara Mango
Special to The Star

WHEN LIFE was simple and depended on the fulfilment of basic needs, men had an ideal psychological balance. But with the complexity in the social structure that was brought about by the age of technology and the requirement of modern life, man has become more turbulent and psychologically and mentally disturbed. Statistics show that there is a high percentage of psychologically disturbed people, and these disturbances are manifested in more than one way.

But what is a psychological disturbance? and what forms does it take? And how are social and genetic inheritance related to these disorders? All these questions and a lot more were answered and discussed at a two-day seminar which was held at the University of Jordan and was organized by the Faculty of Education and the Business in co-operation with the Professional Women's Club (BPW) on the occasion of the International Child Day.

In the opening session, Dr Mahmoud Samra, speaking on behalf of the president of the university, said that many people who have psychological disorders, hesitate to be treated, and with time their disorders increase. "In Jordan, we should focus on having counselling centres for individuals to help them to adapt to the changes in modern life, so that they will be equipped to deal with life's new requirements," he said.

Th. Dean of the Faculty of Education, Dr. Abdullah Zaid Kileh, added that there is a definite relationship between society and psychological problems. The degree of these disorders indicates society's productivity, indi-

viduals suffering from psychological disorders are less productive. Also, changes in the family structure, in the value of currency, in culture and politics, all are part of a mental pressure.

The high tech era that we live in does not take into consideration the affect of technology on the individual. The criteria used in judging a disorder vary according to customs and traditions. What is considered to be good conduct in one society could be viewed as bad in another, he said.

Hind Abdul Jebbar, the president of the BPW explained the reasons for the Club's participation in such a seminar. She said that the BPW holds lectures, programmes and educational courses for working women. The Consultative Services Office for Working Women is within the framework of the BPW. Consequently, one of its aims is of supporting women so that they will be able to encounter the educational and psychological issues of their children.

Thus, this socio-psychological objective provides mothers with adequate information for child orientation. As a result mothers are able to advise children on a proper choice of training and education which conform to the developmental needs of the country.

The first session consisted of two work papers. Dr Ali Kamal, a special adviser in this field, discussed the term "psychological disorder" and its various forms. He gave several reasons for the importance of this seminar in his rather witty speech. The most significant reason was the misconception of "psychological problems" and the biased outlook on disturbances of this sort. He said that Jordan and its educated people such as doctors do not reduce this prejudice. "Many

people think that a psychologically disturbed individual is a nut case and belongs in hospital. An over used cliché is that such a person belongs in the 'Asfour' (a mental institution in Lebanon that is associated with craziness).

He added that a person does not like to be told that he is suffering from a psychological disorder no matter how minor the problem — to him it is a scandal. Hence, in Jordan there should be counsellors and advisers to change the way society views these problems, he stressed.

He indicated that these disorders have been present since the beginning of time. The common translated this phenomenon as a metaphysical power which is created by the exorcism of the evil spirit. The belief was that a psychologically disturbed person was not sick but that his body housed an evil spirit.

Afterwards, the Arab doctors, during the Golden Age, were the first to realize the importance of the psychological agents.

Statistics show that in London 11.7 per cent of women suffer from some psychological disorder. Whilst only 5.6 per cent of the men suffer from them. It is most common, said he, to find unemployed women with these disorders. For a working woman has less chances of having them. Out of every four people in the West one person has such a disorder.

The second paper was presented by Dr Nizam Abu-Hijlah who pointed out the different forms of psychological disturbances such as: Hysteria, Paranoia, and Psycho-neurosis. He revealed the possibility of hereditary a disorder genetically. "We do not choose to have these problems, we have no control over ourselves in this area."

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Regional Tenders

• ALGERIA

Laboratory equipment. Tender no 01/88/DFM/HC. Supply, in seven lots, of equipment including transport and civil engineering, geophysics, and geo-geophysics, and computing equipment. Details on payment of AD 250 from Haut Commissariat à la Recherche, Direction des Finances et des Moyens, 129 Chemin Mohamed Gacem, El-Mekane, Algiers, CD 11 June.

Science equipment. Supply, in 11 lots, of science equipment for a biology laboratory, including analysis and extraction equipment, biological products, chemicals and balances. Financed by the EEC. Details from Université d'Oran, Service de l'Équipement du Rectorat, PO Box 1624, El-Sania, telephone 387278, telex 22993 uniz dz; or from Commission des Communautés Européennes DG VIII, 25 Rue Archimède, B-1049 Bruxelles, telex 21977 oomab u, or from Services d'Information des Communautés Européennes, 22 Avenue de la République, 22 8300 Bonn, West Germany, or Rue des Belles Feuilles 91, 75782 Paris Cedex 18, France CD 22 June.

Ticket machine. Tender no 132 051 498. Supply of 100 machines to issue travel tickets in stations. Details on payment of AD 200 from Société Nationale des Transports Ferroviaires (SNTF), Unité Centrale Approvisionnement, 12 Avenue de l'ALN, Hussein-Dey, Algiers, CD 11 June.

Floating docks. Tender no 03/88. Supply of two floating docks, with a lifting capacity of 7,000 tonnes and 11,500 tonnes. Details on payment of AD 1,000 from Entreprises Nationales de Réparation Navale Erenav, Direction Générale, Quai No 12, Ex-Rue d'Aurey, Algiers, CD 11 June.

Chemotographic equipment. Tender no 04/88/DG/DEM. Supply, in eight lots, of film equipment including projectors 35-millimetre negative colour film, lighting equipment, editing equipment, and spare parts. Details on payment of AD 300 from Centre Algérien pour l'Art et l'Industrie Cinématographique, Direction Technique des Équipements et de Maintenance, Cité des Asphodèles, Ben Aknoun, Algiers, CD 11 June.

Teaching equipment. Supply of teaching equipment to the paramedical school of M'Sila. Details from Services de la Division de la Santé et de la Population, Wilaya de M'Sila, CD 11 June.

Photocopier. Tender no 25/99. Supply of photocopier. Details on payment of AD 100 from ENEL, Unité Electrification, Zone Industrielle, Depot Oued-Smar, El-Herach, Algiers, CD 11 June.

Chemicals. Tender no 01/88. Supply of chemicals, including 915 tonnes of isopropylal, 440 tonnes of polyot. Details on payment of AD 300 from Bâtimental Unité UP9, Bani Manour, Wilaya de Bataie, CD 11 June.

Conveyor belts. Tender no 01/88/AD/OM. Supply, in two lots, of conveyor belts and driving belts. Details on payment of AD 100 from Entreprises des Ciments et Derivés Est (ERCE), Secrétariat de la Commission des Marchés, Zone Industrielle, La Palma, PO Box 587, Constantine, CD 11 June.

Air raid sirens. Tender no 3/88. Supply of air raid sirens. Details on

Gas airtels. Tender no 001 KD 8.99. Supply, in 14 lots, of equipment for the installation of gas airtels, including filters, joints, and counter. Details on payment of AD 200 for each lot, from Sonelgaz, Direction de l'Engineering, Département Engineering Gaz, 7 Chemin Farnani Hanati, Hemma, Algiers, CD 11 June.

Spare parts. Tender no 4796P/G3. Supply of spares, made according to design, for rolling mill, and assembly tubes. Details on payment of AD 150 from Entreprises Nationales de Sidérurgie (Sider), Complex Siderurgique d'El-Hadjar, Division, Approvisionnement, Service Coordination, Communication et Programmation, PO Box 2066, Annaba, CD 27 June.

Stone cutting and polishing equipment. Tender no 01/88. Supply of cutting and polishing equipment for granite. Details on payment of AD 100 from Entreprises de Production de Matériaux de Construction (Epmco), Direction Technique, 9 Rue Farnani Mohamed, Annaba, telex 23000, CD 11 June.

Salts. Tender no XW/98/01. Supply of 120,000 tons of salt. Details on payment of AD 200 from Entreprises Nationales de Réalisation d'Infrastructures Ferroviaires (Infra), 16 Rue Colonel Amrouche, Rouiba, Wilaya de Boumerdes, CD 11 June.

• ETHIOPIA

Agricultural development. Carrying out peasant agricultural development project 1 (Pacp 1). The order includes goods and services to increase grain production, including fertilizer and other requirements, strengthening of institutional capacity to procure and distribute production inputs, developing technical capacity for monitoring and evaluation, the Agriculture Ministry Institution building, and extension services in the northwest development zone. World Bank financing is envisaged in October. Details from Procurement, Property & Supply Administration Department, Agriculture Ministry, PO Box 92347, Addis Ababa, telex 21390 minag et. CD not stated.

Prefabricated buildings. Supply and erection of prefabricated children's village at Woliso town. Bid bond is 1 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of EB 260 from Muslim World League, Higher 15 Kebete 29, Addis Ababa, telephone 152927, CD 24 June.

Meat and vegetable canning. Tender no EL/HCOR/015/90. Supply of 240 and 340-gram cans for meat and vegetable products. Details on payment of EB 50 from Ethiopian Livestock & Meat Corporation, Room 604, Fintina Building, PO Box 5679, Addis Ababa, CD 23 June.

Miscellaneous equipment. Supply of the following items for coffee improvement project: 1X 3,000 bow saws, each with four spare blades; 2) 2,000 shears; 3) 3,000 axe heads; 4) 1,500 pruning saws; 5) 3,000 triangular files; 6) 1,400 fungicide sprayers; 7) six four-by-four motor-cycles. Open to EEC and African, Caribbean & Pacific (ACP) member states. Financed by the European Development Fund. Bids may be submitted for all lots, or in parts. Details on payment of EB 80 from Coffee Improvement Project, Corba & Tea Development Ministry, PO Box 2694, Addis Ababa, telephone 162203, CD 20 June.

• IRAQ

Air raid sirens. Tender no 3/88. Supply of air raid sirens. Details on

payment of ID 60 from Accountant, Directorate-General of Civil Defence, Ministry of Interior, Baghdad, telex 212618 interior ik. CD 23 June.

Sewage project. Tender no 8/1988. Carrying out Samarra sewerage project in Salahuddin province. Bid bond is ID 500,000. Details on payment of ID 500 from Tenders Section, Legal Department, General Establishment for Water & Sewerage, Ministry of Local Government, Baghdad, CD 18 June.

Details of the following six tenders may be obtained from Central Stores & Purchasing Department, Iraq Republic Railways Organization, Main Station Building, Baghdad, telex 212272 railway ik:

Sleeper renewal machine. Supply of sleeper renewal machine. Details on payment of ID 30. CD not stated.

Batteries. Supply of nickel cadmium alkaline batteries and accessories. Details on payment of ID 30. CD not stated.

Trolleys and rail cars. Tender no RPI/305. Supply of powered trolley and rail cars. Details on payment of ID 25. CD not stated.

Rubber pads. Tender no RPI/307. Supply of grooved rubber pads. Details on payment of ID 25. CD not stated.

Fastenings and accessories. Tender no RPI/308. Supply of K-type fastenings and accessories. Details on payment of ID 25. CD not stated.

Generating sets. Tender no RPI/309. Supply of 305-kVA generating sets. Details on payment of ID 25. CD not stated.

Details of the following six tenders may be obtained from Cashier, State Railway Manufacturing Enterprises, Al-Waziriyah, PO Box 190, Baghdad, telex 212712 betran ik, cable BA TREN BAGHDAD:

Antimony. Tender no 24/5/98. Supply of grade Antimony. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 13 June.

Arsenic master alloy. Tender no 25/5/88. Supply of arsenic master alloy. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 18 June.

Acetylene. Tender no 28/5/88. Supply of acetylene black. 75 per cent composition. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 20 June.

Printed metal jacket plate. Tender no 27/5/88. Supply of printed metal jacket plate 30. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 23 June.

Zinc alloy. Tender no 29/5/99. Supply of zinc alloy. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 29 June.

Rolls of linoleum. Tender no 29/5/88. Supply of rolls of linoleum for metal top and negative disc SUM-10. 23. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 30 June.

• KUWAIT

Details of the following five tenders may be obtained from HPPC Secretariat, Kuwait National Petroleum Company, Room 57, First Floor, PO Box 70, Bait 13001, telephone 24012, telex 232607/46206/22008/122457/22888/knpcc kt/30041 knpccm kt:

Chairs. Tender no 7/7/88. Supply of chairs. Details on payment of KD 2. CD 27 June.

Cupboards. Tender no 7/7/92. Supply of cupboards. Details on payment of KD 2. CD 27 June.

Laboratory supplies. Tender no 7/7/84. Supply of laboratory supplies. Details on payment of KD 2. CD 27 June.

Laboratory chemicals. Tender no 7/7/85. Supply of laboratory chemicals. Details on payment of KD 2. CD 27 June.

Gaskets. Tender no 7/7/84. Supply of gaskets. Details on payment of KD 2. CD 27 June.

• LEBANON

Book printing plant equipment. Supply of machinery and equipment for a printing plant for school books in Beirut. Open to Lebanese companies or EEC member states. Fin-

anced by the EEC. Details from Council for Development & Reconstruction, Rayess Building, Antoine Rayess Street, Baabda, PO Box 118-6351, Beirut; Directorate of the Commission of the European Communities, PO Box 11-4008, Beirut; Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Development, 200 rue de la Loi, 8-1049, Brussels, telex 21877 comab u; or from information offices of the European Communities in Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain or the UK. CD 29 June.

• YEMEN (SANAA)

Water projects. Tender no 8/88. Supply and installation of pumps, water network, motor and water tanks in 10 sites in Sanaa, Dhahran and Al-Mahwil provinces. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details from Purchasing & Stores Department, Rural Water Project Department, Ministry of Public Works, Zuhairy Street, PO Box 118, Sanaa, telephone 278249/278282, telex 2208 ashah ya, cable TURO KAT SANAA. CD 11 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Purchasing & Stores Department, Thiama Development Authority, Durehimi Road, Hodeidah, telex 6873 shah ya:

Well, pumping station and tank construction. Construction of water wells, pumping stations and water tanks in four agricultural guidance centres in Thiama coastal areas. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. CD 21 June.

Irrigation installations. Construction of irrigation installations in Wadi Ramaa. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. CD 14 June.

Construction, household and office equipment. Supply of construction, hygienic, household and office equipment. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. CD 13 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Chairman, Highway Authority, Zuhairy Street, PO Box 1185, Sanaa, telephone 278282/278294, telex 2208 ashah ya, cable TOROKAT SANAA:

Road works. Tender no MS/01/88. Supply of 3,200 tonnes of asphalt for Marib/Sanaa road project, 200 kilometres east of Sanaa. Financed by the International Development Association. CD 12 June.

Road works. Rehabilitation of the Zabid/Hodeidah road, which is about 92 kilometres long. Work will include strengthening the pavement with asphalt concrete layer seven to 13 centimetres thick, repair of the existing road, improvement and drainage structure: upgrading the shoulders and other road assets works. Financed by the Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development. CD 28 August.

• SAUDI ARABIA

Catering. Tender no 21/1409. Three years' provision of catering services, including meals, to staff at Al-Ardah sector posts in Jazan. Details on payment of SR 500 from General Directorate of Frontiers Corps, Ministry of Interior, Airport Road, PO Box 2933, Riyadh 11134, telephone 4011844, telex 401822 more aj/402911 Inform aj. CD 11 June.

Pest control and termite eradication. Tender no 12. Provision of pest control and termite eradication in historical buildings affiliated to the Archaeology & Museums Directorate in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 500 from Ministry of Education, Airport Road, Riyadh 11149, telephone 4042888/4042862/4043049/4043244/4043344/4043648/4043338/4031400, telex 401973 maaref aj, CD 11 June.

Building construction. Construction of the northern and southern district buildings in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 2,000 from Saudi Consolidated Electric Company for the Central Region (Seco-Central), PO Box 7604 or PO Box 57, Riyadh 11411, telephone 4031053, telex 400885 mushah aj, CD 17 June.

Electricity meters. Tender no Q-AB8052-4541. Supply of electricity meters. Details on payment of SR 600 from Saudi Consolidated Electric Company for the Eastern Region (Seco-East), PO Box 5190, Dammam 31422, telephone 8872300, telex 802720 kahbra aj, CD 19 June.

Building repair. Repair of sub-terranean premises in Al-Sha'ab, Bait and Al-Majedrah. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 12 June.

Rubbish collection. Three years' purchase of metal and cardboard production of Hall Municipality's refuse processing factory. Details on payment of SR 200 from Hall Municipality, Hall, telephone 630144, CD 14 June.

Royal Commission for Jubail & Yanbu works. Drinking water system O & M. Contract no 345-S2. Three years' operation and maintenance (O&M) of drinking water system for Madinat al-Jubail al-Shaykh. Scope of work includes O&M functions associated with water treatment, supply, distribution and use of water for domestic, commercial, institutional, industrial and landscape irrigation purposes. Requests for proposal (RFPs) available on payment of SR 15,000. Details from Director of Procurement Department, Royal Commission for Jubail & Yanbu, Directorate-General for Jubail Project, Royal Commission Building, Level 2, PO Box 10011, Madinat al-Jubail al-Shaykh 31961, telephone 3415905/3413300, telex 932011 jay ab aj, CD 12 June.

Air conditioning maintenance. Tender no 9/1406. Maintenance of air conditioning in schools and administrative buildings. Details on payment of SR 50 from Directorate of Education, Yanbu, CD 13 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Education, Wadi Dawatir, telephone 4042879:

School repair. Tender no 3/1408. Repair of Al-Aqiq primary school in Wadi Dawatir. Khamsat. Details on payment of SR 250. CD 18 June.

School repair. Tender no 4/1406. Repair of Al-Nawalemah primary school in Wadi Dawatir. Details on payment of SR 250. CD 18 June.

Details of the following tender may be obtained from Ministry of Post, Telegraphs & Telecommunications, International Road, Shar'a al-Maazir, Riyadh 11112, telephone 4931152/4040288, telex 401220 talcom aj/401020 talcom aj:

Telephone services. Tender no 6-1406/08. Supply of telephone services at Tathleth town in the south. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 27 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Ministry of Defence & Aviation, Airport Road, Riyadh 11185, telephone 4785900, telex 401189 mda aj:

Building construction. Tender no 2/4/112. Construction of buildings in Najran and Sharurah. Details on payment of SR 5,000. CD 22 June.

Fuel. Tender no 3/1408/08. Three years' supply of fuel to Jeddah. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 12 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs, Neary Street, Riyadh 11136, telephone 4415434, telex 401083 dom aj:

Sits clearance. Tender no 37. Carrying out sits clearance in Abu Raka Village, Al-Quba. Details on payment of SR 250. CD 13 June.

Cemetery way construction. Tender no 38. Construction of boundary around Al-Wahel and Al-Hadrah cemeteries in Al-Khaznash. Details on payment of SR 400. CD 19 June.

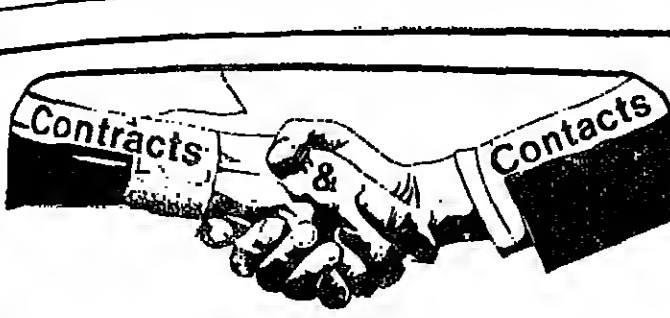
Sanitary disposal network. Tender no 7-1409/08. Execution of a sanitary disposal network in the southern part of contract no 27 in Al-Rafha. Details on payment of SR 1,000 from Department of Water & Sewerage, PO Box 1582, Riyadh 11141, telephone 4354664/4357181, telex 400350/400985 miah aj, CD 11 June.

School repair. Tender no 11. Repair of three schools. Al-Quwaiy, Al-Eyeyan and Al-Aziziyah. Details on payment of SR 100 from Directorate of Education, Al-Haitha and Al-Harraq. CD 12 June.

Drinking water. Supply of drinking water by tanker to inhabitants of Aslah. Details on payment of SR 200 from Aslah Municipality, Aslah. CD 14 June.

Telephone numbers: University of Jordan 978134, Ministry of Public Works 888491, General Supplies Department 641495, Ministry of Education 889191/12 lines, Ministry of Health 986131/10 lines, Royal Scientific Society 844700/701, Arab Potash Co. 865165, Royal Jordanian Cement Factories 885109, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. 860144, Jordan Electricity Authority 915515, Water Authority 988111, Directorate of Buildings 649145/842842.

9 JUNE 1988



TENDER FOR construction work for the Ministry of Agriculture. Tender documents available at the Financial Affairs Dept. for JD 15. Bond: JD 1000. Closing date: 13 June 1988.

TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Dept. Tender numbers, subject, documents, prices, and closing dates are mentioned respectively: (1) 184/88, light units, JD 5, 27 June 1988.

(2) 281/88, sodium lamps, JD 5, 25 June 1988.

(3) 287/88, books, JD 5, 25 June 1988.

(4) 197/88, fab supplies, JD 2, 6 July 1988.

(5) 281/88, wireless equipments, JD 5, 1 July 1988.

(6) 292/88, electrical appliances, JD 5, 6 July 1988.

(7) 282/88, fab supplies, JD 10, 9 July 1988.

(8) 288/88, nurseries development, JD 20, 4 July 1988.

(9) 277/88, glass materials, JD 2, 4 July 1988.

(10) 287/88, construction materials, JD 20, 20 June 1988.

(11) 193/88, furniture, JD 2, 25 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 50/88. Destruction work for the Royal Jordanian Airlines. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee Secretariat for JD 20. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 18 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 37/89. For pre-qualified contractors, road construction work (Irbid Road), for the Ministry of Public Works. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee Secretariat for JD 100 for the first copy and JD 500 for the second one. Closing date: 28 June 1988.

TENDER NO. SG/Sh L/constructive/-12. Supply of steel for the Royal Jordanian Corp. Tender documents are available at the Sales Dept. Closing date: 13 June 1988.

DE-INVESTMENT. Tender No. 35/99. Supply of air-conditioner for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Transport and Mechanics Dept. for JD 5. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 12 June 1999.

TENDER FOR the supply of drugs materials and supplies for the Royal Directorate of Medical Services. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Dept. for JD 20. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 25 July 1988.

TENDER NO. A'Z/25/99. Construction work for Al-Zarga Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate's Commission for JD 15. Bond: 10 per cent. Closing date: 14 June 1988.

TENDER FOR road construction work for Al-Matraq Directorate. Tender documents are available at the Municipal, Village and Environment Affairs Directorate for JD 5. Closing date: 11 June 1988.

TENDER NO. A'Z/2D/98. Road construction work for Al-Zarga Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate's Commission for JD 10. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 19 June 1988.

TENDER NO. A/L/34/99. Supply of chemicals for the Water Authority of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Supplies and Sales Dept. for JD 25. Closing date: 28 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 4/99. Supply of 1D cars for the Ministry of Agriculture. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD 15. Closing date: 16 August 1998.

Financial Market Weekly Report

Light improvement

By Dine Al-Zorba
Star Financial Market Analyst

WHILE THE average number of shares decreased by 4.3 per cent, the average trading volume and the average number of contracts increased by 7.9 per cent and 14.3 per cent respectively.

This week a total of 1,287,305 shares was handled, recording a total market volume of JD 1,541,920, divided among 1,834 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 308,384 per day. In the Over-The-Counter market, a total of 322,290 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 141,841.

The shares of 81 companies were traded, classified as follows:

Share of Market This Week	Last Week	Prices	Total	Weekly Entries
		+ - 0		
Banks	34.07%	25.95%	12 4 3	19 64
Insurance	8.87%	1.84%	1 1 1	3 5
Services	4.281%	11.71%	4 2 3	9 28
Industries	60.74%	81.13%	8 13 8	30 112
Total			26 20 15	61 209

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (JD 1,541,920), as follows:

This Week				
31.6.88	1.8.88	4.8.88	6.8.88	6.8.88
Tuesday	Wednesday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
20.98%	24.36%	17.91%	18.41%	18.332%
Last Week				
36.72%	—	27.07%	18.324%	17.869%

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows (share of sector, share of market):

— Arab Bank 50.848%, 17.260%
— Arab Aluminium Ind. 22.809%, 13.854%
— Nat. Steel 15.140%, 8.196%
— Intermed. Petro-Chem. 11.810%, 7.173%
— Jo. Sulpho-Chem. 11.203%, 8.804%
— Darco 11.294%, 3.849%
— Fin. & Cr. Corp. 9.491%, 3.234%
— Petra Project 34.484%, 1.479%
— Der Al-Sha'ab 30.607%, 1.313%
— Jo. Electricity 17.777%, 7.62%
— United Ins. 65.237%, 7.66%
— Jo. Press / Al-Rai 9.124, 3.91%
— Philadelphia Ins. 12.417%, 1.10% —

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industries
31 - 6	35.308%	3.409%	4.991%	58.290%
1 - 8	30.001%	.207%	2.378%	87.414%
4 - 8	28.088%	.615%	2.238%	89.067%
5 - 8	27.841%	.086%	4.788%	87.323%
6 - 8	50.217	.000%	7.584%	42.218%
			Weekly Average	
This Week	34.291%	.866%	4.367%	60.480%

OAPEC reports losing \$18 billion annually

KUWAIT (AP) — The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries said that its members are losing 18 billion dollars annually as a result of the decline in the value of the dollar.

The group called for the replacement of the U.S. dollar with a basket of currencies in calculating oil prices.

"Today as the dollar's exchange rates approach their trough, we reiterate our call to consider adopting an alternative system for pricing oil, starting with the idea of a basket of currencies," OAPEC said in the editorial of the June issue of its monthly bulletin.

"In this way, we may be able to protect our economies from oscillations in world

Euro - Deposit Rates

\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	BF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 16/16	4
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/8	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16
2 Years	8 3/4	4 1/2					8 1/8
3 Years	9 1/8	5 1/8					9 M
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16					8 7/16
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4					1 Year

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwait Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	7 1/2-3/8	8 3/8-5 7/8	7 1/2-5 5/8	7 1/2-5 7/8
2 MTH	7 5/8-1/2	8 3/8-5 7/8	7 5/8-1/2	7 3/8-7
3 MTH	7 11/16-9/16	8 3/8-5 7/8	7 11/16-9/16	7 1/2-7 1/8
6 MTH	7 7/8-3/4	8 1/2-5	7 7/8-3/4	7 3/4-3/8
1 Year	8 1/2-1/8	8 1/2-5	8 1/2-1/8	8 1/2-1/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd. O.S.U., Bahrain, Spot 8.5.88

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday	Friday	Monday
DEM	6.8.88	6.8.88	30.8.88
DEM	1.7184	1.7248	1.7270
FFR	1.4360	1.4383	1.4416
FFR	5.8160	5.8293	5.8025
DFL	1.8296	1.8358	1.8335
LIT	1.278.75	1.282.00	1.280.00
CAS	1.2305	1.2311	1.2378
YEN	128.07	128.11	124.08
£	1.8005	1.8005	1.8476
GOLD	484.40	484.75	482.50
SILVER	7.28	7.31	6.58

Exchange Rates

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	95.8	96.8	\$	358.00
L.Lira	0.104	0.108	£	840.1
S.Lira	117	121	DEM	207.3
L.Dinar	155	165	FFR	246.2
K.Dinar	1300	1310	FFR	81.3
E.Pound	180	170	YEN(100)	282.5
UAE Dh	97.5	98.5	DFL	184.8
Q. Riyal	98.5	99.5	SKR	59.2
O. Riyal	930	940	LIT(100)	27.9
B.Dinar	950	960	BFL(10)	98.2

Corporate Scene

Saudi loan for road project

AMMAN (OPECNA) — The Saudi fund for development is to extend 40 million dollars to Jordan for road project in the southern part of the country.

The credit was signed here by the fund's chairman and managing director Mohamed Al-Sagair and the Jordanian Minister of

Planning Tahir Kenaan.

Sagair reiterated then fund's willingness to finance projects in the country, noting that this was the 14th loan made by the fund to Jordan, bringing total financial assistance to the country to 283 million dollars since the fund's establishment in 1974.

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 81 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1-28 companies whose share prices increased, 27-46 companies whose share prices decreased, 47-81 companies which had no change in the price of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Arab Bank	113.500	114.000	+0.50
2. Jo. Nat. Bank	2.510	2.530	+0.02
3. Ind. Dev. Bank	1.420	1.500	+0.08
4. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1.470	1.490	+0.02
5. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.180	1.200	+0.02
6. Jo. Islamic Bank	1.680	1.720	+0.04
7. R. Es. Fin. Corp.	14.500	15.950	+1.45
8. Jo. Securities Corp.	.750	.760	+0.01
9. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	.510	.530	+0.02
10. R. Es. Inv. Co.	.400	.410	+0.01
11. Darco	.410	.480	+0.07
12. Inma Inv. & Fin.	.460	.550	+0.09
13. United Inv.	.940	.960	+0.02
14. Jo. Electricity	1.480	1.490	+0.01
15. Dar Al-Sheab	.400	.430	+0.03
16. Jo. Nat. Lines	.850	.870	+0.02
17. Jo. Press & Al-Rai	3.400	3.850	+0.45
18. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2.320	2.350	+0.03
19. Jo. Petroleum Rel.	7.250	7.270	+0.02
20. Jo. Tanning	1.950	2.000	+0.05
21. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1.070	1.080	+0.01
22. Jo. Dairy	1.000	1.030	+0.03
23. Jo. Glass Ind.	.950	.980	+0.03
24. Dar Al-Dawa	1.450	1.500	+0.05
25. Jo. Rock Wool	.820	.830	+0.01
26. Jo. Wood Ind.	1.070	1.170	+0.10
27. Bank of Jordan	15.220	15.200	-0.02
28. Petra Bank	1.970	1.950	-0.02
29. Jo. Fin. House	1.020	.880	-0.14
30. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	2.000	1.990	-0.01
31. Philadelphia Ins.	.900	.850	-0.05
32. Int. Contracting & Inv.	.200	.180	-0.02
33. Petra Projects	.690	.680	-0.01
34. Woolen Ind.	.730	.700	-0.03
35. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1.250	1.280	+0.03
36. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	2.010	1.980	-0.03
37. Jo. Worstad Mills	4.560	4.500	-0.06
38. Jo. Paper & Cardboard	3.060	3.000	-0.06
39. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.750	1.700	-0.05
40. Arab Paper Converting & Tr.	.380	.330	-0.05
41. Nat. Steel	2.770	2.730	-0.04
42. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	1.290	1.270	-0.02
43. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.540	1.490	-0.05
44. Nat. Ind.	.400	.380	-0.02
45. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt.	.970	.950	-0.02
46. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2.880	2.870	-0.01
47. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1.360	1.380	+0.02
48. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1.800	1.800	0.00
49. Nat. Portfolio Securities	.720	.720	0.00
50. Yarmouk Ins. & Re-ins.	1.070	1.070	0.00
51. Jo. Leasing Corp.	.700	.700	0.00
52. Tellico, Eq. Hire	.780	.780	0.00
53. Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv. Corp.	.290	.290	0.00
54. Jo. Cement Fac.	1.130	1.130	0.00
55. Arab Chemical Detergent Ind.	4.000	4.000	0.00
56. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	1.180	1.180	0.00
57. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	.770	.770	0.00
58. Jo. Lms & Silc. Brick Ind.	.230	.230	0.00
59. Universal Chem. Ind.	1.680	1.680	0.00
60. Aladdin	1.190	1.190	0.00
61. Jo. Ind. & Match.	.840	.840	0.00

Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Azhar on 6 June 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Net. Bank	0.870	0
Gulf Bank	0.345	0
Com. Bank	0.248	-0.002
Kwt. & M.E. Bank	0.305	0
Bargan Bank	0.242	-0.002
Kwt. Fin. House	0.415	0
I.F.A.	0.104	0
Kwt. Pearl Inv.	0.112	0
Kwt. R. Es.	0.224	-0.002
United R. Es.	0.114	-0.001
Kwt. Projects	0.094	-0.005
Ref. Ind.	0.420	0
Pharm. Ind.	0.220	0
Public Stores	0.176	-0.002
Com. Mkt. Cmpx	0.021.5	-0.000.5
Mobile Tele.	0.395	-0.005
Kwt. Computers	0.192	-0.002
United Fisheries	0.158	0
Non-Kuwait Companies		
Bahrain Int. Bank	0.068	0
Coast Inv.	0.092	-0.001
Arab Inv.	0.037.5	0
Bahraini Group	0.081	-0.002

Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international companies, wishing to establish trade and import ties with Jordanian firms, interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

1. Nigerian Boat Active Company, 5072 Palm Church St, Lagos, Nigeria (varieties)

2. Adriatic International P.O. Box 287, Amman - Jordan (arts)

3. Ammanex n. 204/2, Kiziloprak Istanbul (varieties)

4. Samiriyeh Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd. Reced Pakir Cad. Yedigöller Sok. 205/2 Kiziloprak Istanbul (varieties)

5. Kerebeyoglu Insaat Ticaret ve Turizm Takdim, Rascepasa Cad. 127, Istanbul (varieties)

6. Horowitz Industries Ltd., P.O. Box 8344, Lagos - Nigeria (import Jordanian products)

7. Soma (Soma Insaat ve Sanayi) Sok. Sok. Soma APT. 14/3 Levant - Istanbul (construction materials)

8. Yedigöller Ticaret A.S. Recep

Paker Cnd. Yölec (varieties)

GA Shipping Services A 47 (II) The Temple 24 Gela Street Liverpool L2 5 SO, England (bridge draas)

Bilici Mobilya San Tic Ltd. Sit Ataturk Cad. N.23 Esenler - Istanbul (varieties)

Gampa Elek. Tronik Isalat ve Pazariyama, Cilek Pazar Sok. Ozkirkirani K. 1 N. 215 - 218 Istanbul (varieties)

Sorima Group S.R.L. 20125 Milano V. 1E Monza - Italy (agents)

Selly Wells 28 Park Cottage, Hawkhurst, Kent TN 18 4 HN (agent)

Midland Purchasing Services 128 New walk Leicester LE1 7JA England (agent)

Hel Elektronik Cihazlar Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. Cilek Pazar Sok. Ozkirkirani K. 1 N. 215 Eminonu - Istanbul (varieties)

Indam Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd. Kiragil Sok n. 19 Osmanbey - Istanbul (varieties)

John J. Piccinone Real Estate, Inc. 2437 S.W. 27th Avenue Ocala, Florida 32674 U.S.A. (needs representation)

CTS GmbH, Lubbecker Str. 240, 4950 Minden/West Germany (needs an agent, coffee)

Emman Emaye Tel Sanayi A.S. Fevzi Cakmak Cad. n. 18 Setakoy - Istanbul (wires)

T. Gargour & Fils
Red Sea Area Services

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Far East: (Container + Ro-ro + Conv.)	Mileu OSK Lines	Eastern Splendour Anihos Malyo Maru Eastern Harmony Trident Energy Concord Ibuli Arc Aeolia	1/6/88 10/6/88 21/6/88 30/6/88 08/7/88 18/7/88 01/8/88
B) South Europe: (Container + Ro-ro + Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd	Blue Nile V. 5/88 White Nile V. 6/88	22/6/88 24/6/88
C) South Europe / East Africa: (Container + Ro-ro)	Lloyd Triestino Line	Sistiana V. 5/88 Jolly Amanto Quino V. 6/88 Sistiana V. 7/88 Quino V. 8/88	05/6/88 15/6/88 24/6/88 18/7/88 08/8/88
D) U.E.A.-Canada (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	Quebec Northam Light O. Navigator Apollonia Microba F. Dullerin	31/5/88 09/6/88 11/6/88 01/7/88 24/7/88 28/7/88
E) North Cont. Ports: (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Seaguardian Cormorant Arrow Liate	07/6/88 18/7/88 25/8/88
F) Red Sea Ports: (Conv.)	Pen Arab Line	Aldris Aldris Aldris Aldris	09/6/88 13/6/88 20/6/88 27/6/88

Jordan National Lines

— HITTEEN in Aqaba 26 April, 7 May 1988. Dates: R/V 27.02-07.05, SB 31.03-03.05 Duration R/V 71 days, SB 36 days.

— EFOIM JUNIOR III, in Aqaba 23 May, 1 June. Dates: R/V 07.04-01.06, SB 17.04-01.06. Duration R/V 56 days, SB 35 days.

— HITTEEN II, in Aqaba, 13 June, 24 June. Dates: R/V 07.05 — 24.06, SB 21.05-24.06. Duration R/V 50 days, SB 35 days.

The above three vessels are enroute Suez Canal. (Al-Karamah) discharging in Bramen 21.02.88. Milan discharging in Nizham 23.03.88, 27.03.88; Eldon Junior III discharging: Taragona 12.04.88, 13.04.88, Antwerp, Bremen, Sharmess, Suez Canal and finally Aqaba.

Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 46, departing Venice 6 May, Ravenna 7 May, arriving Aqaba 16 May 1988

— R.M.S. Stephan J. Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 6 June, Ravenna 7 June, arriving Aqaba 17 June 1988

— R.M.S. T.B.N. Voyage No. 49, departing Ravenna 15 June, Venice 17 June, arriving Aqaba 27 June 1988

— Thames, Capitan Sea Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988

— Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 20 August 1988

— Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 6, departing Brazilian ports 2 April, arriving Aqaba 5 May 1988.

— Thames, Eastern Wizard, Voyage No. 7, departing Brazilian ports 13 May, arriving Aqaba 14-22 June 1988.

— Thames, Trident Ousk, Voyage No. 8, departing Brazilian ports 25 May, arriving Aqaba 6 July 1988.

— Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 20 August 1988

Job Market-place

• A first grade construction company requires a civil or architecture engineer with minimum seven years experience, and a secretary with minimum three years experience and preferably with knowledge in computer. Fluency in English is a must.

Interested applicants may write to P.O. Box 928553, Amman.

• The Royal Scientific Society requires a Ph.D. holder in Microbiology to work at the Industrial Chemistry Dept., preferably with experience in water pollution. Fluency in English or Deutsche is essential.

Interested applicants may submit applications to Personnel Affairs.

• A company in Amman requires an electronic or electrical engineer with a university degree, a computer engineer with a university degree, and two medical end lab equipment sales personnel with a university degree in biology, chemistry or nursing.

For all applicants fluency in English is a must and a minimum three years experience.

Interested applicants may write to P.O. Box 1387, Amman.

• A company in Amman requires an accounting manager with a university degree and minimum 10 years experience, and an assistant accountant with a university degree and minimum five years experience.

Interested applicants may call Ibrahim Hanna Khoury Accountant Office, Jabel Al-Hussein, Hosh Centre, Salah El-Din St., 16 547718, or send applications to P.O. Box 7673, Amman.

• A company in Saudi Arabia, Tabouk, requires an agricultural projects manager with minimum 10 years experience in managing agricultural projects, experience in wheat growing, fertilizing and irrigation, and experience in directing agricultural machinaries. Age above 35.

Interested applicants may write to P.O. Box 1053 Tabouk, Saudi Arabia.

• International Berter Co. P.O. Box 830099 (Zatran) Amman - Jordan (Trade)

• Unternehmensgruppe ABC - Vorlogshaus Postfach 4034 Berlin/Alias 8, 8100 Darmstadt Germany (furniture directory)

• Asociados de la Universe 38 - Cowdrey Way Elm Park, Essex RM 12 4AU England (industrial projects)

• Fundecab Centro de Estudos de Comercio Exterior Av Rio Branco 120 Grupo 707 Rio de Janeiro - RJ Brazil (trade brochures)

• Atasever Uluslararası İhracat İthalat Merkezi, Halik Caddesi No. 33/89, P.O. Box 95, Üsküdar, Istanbul, (varieties)

• Premier Glass Traders, Parkkh Niwaa, 78/78 Ohejli Street, Bombay - 400 003, India (glass)

• Fancy Industrial Corporation Post Bag No 5221, Bombay 400 009, India. (electronics)

• The Carlton International, Ba 47 Balt Lake City, electro-1, Cal-84, Calcutta-700 084, India (medical equipment)

• Gaskay Exim (P) Ltd, G.P.O. Box 1359, Bombay 400011, India. (varieties)

• Liberty Import Export Agency, S-25, Anna Nagar, P.O. Box 6874, Madras 600040, India. (varieties)

• Elgep Food Machinery And Mounting Corporation Budapest X., Mezeas Ter 8-5, Letters: H-1475 Budapest, P.O. Box 128, Budapest - Hungary (food industry machines)



Your
TV guide

Channel
2



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

Saturday

4:30 European Football Championships live from Germany: Denmark vs Spain.

8:00 Le Chevalier de Par-dalio: The two friends discover that Moline is the daughter of the Cardinal.

7:00 News in French.

7:15 Un DB de Plus with guest Demis Roussos.

7:30 News in Hebrew.

8:00 News in Arabic.

8:30 Mr Belvedere.

9:10 Man and Music: Beethoven Part 2.

10:00 News in English.

HIT RUN

10:20 Feature Film:

Manhattan cab driver David Marks is haunted by recurring flashbacks of a freak hit-and-run accident in which his wife was struck down on a New York city street.

Sunday

8:00 Rue Camot.

8:30 L'ecole des Fant: This week's guest: Frederic Frencois.

7:00 News in French.

7:16 Science.

7:30 News in Hebrew.

8:00 News in Arabic.

8:30 Check II Out.

9:15 European Football Championships from Germany: Netherlands vs USSR.

10:00 News in English.

10:16 Football, cont'd.

11:10 Rich Man, Poor Man.

Monday

6:00 Un Chateau au Soleil: Marie-Pierre decides to leave on an African safari.

7:00 News in French.

7:16 Sports Mezzine.

7:30 News in Hebrew.

8:00 News in Arabic.

8:30 Perfect Strangers "Couch Potato".

9:10 Secret Army "Weekend".

10:00 News in English.

10:20 Feature Film: "Draw": In a film that opens with a spectacular runaway stagecoach scene, handsome Harry Holland (Kirk Douglas), an outlaw who once rode with Jesse James, finds himself back in trouble when the law when a friendly poker game erupts into a gunfight, and a bullet from his gun deals the sheriff a losing hand.

Tuesday

6:30 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres.

8:30 Lucky Luke: Luke sets out to stop an unscrupulous salesman who has been selling a "miracle elixir" but his pursuit is stalled when the quack steals his horse.

7:00 News in French.

7:15 Un DB de Plus: with guest group Crescendo.

7:30 News in Hebrew.



Paul Perri and Claudia Cronster in Monday's feature film "Hit and Run"

8:00 News in Arabic.

8:30 Married Dora: Called in for questioning by the Immigration Service panic-stricken Peter and Dora promise to act as a real married couple.

9:15 European Football Championships from Germany: Italy vs Spain.

10:00 News in English.

10:20 Football, cont'd.

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man: last episode.

Wednesday

8:00 Champs Elysees, with Bergé Lama, George Harrison and Anthony Delon.

7:00 News in French.

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, with Salah Madi.

7:30 News in Hebrew.

8:00 News in Arabic.

8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records.

9:00 Hoopmen.

9:30 Twilight Zone: "Night Crewlers" — a strange man stops in a restaurant for a cup of coffee.

10:00 News in English.

10:20 The Other Kingdom: Will Amy get free from her overwhelming fear of cancer and be ready to live again?

Thursday

6:00 Rue Camot.

8:30 Le monde magique de Chantal Goya.

7:00 News in French.

7:15 Un DB de Plus: with guest Philippe Chatelet and Corynne Cherby.

7:30 News in Hebrew.

8:00 News in Arabic.

8:30 Charlie Chaplin: "Easy Street".

9:10 Anne of the Five Towns, Part 3.

10:00 News in English.

10:20 Feature Film: "Conrack" — Jon Voight stars as a young white teacher assigned to an all-black school on a poverty-stricken island off the coast of South Carolina.

Friday

6:30 Feature Film: "L'homme orchestre" — Evan Evans manages a popular dancing group at the height of the "music-hall" era. Poor Evans has to not only deal with the business problems of the troupe, but ensure high moral standards as well.

7:00 News in French.

7:30 News in Hebrew.

8:00 News in Arabic.

8:30 Carol Burnett and Friends.

9:15 European Football Championships from Germany: Italy vs Denmark.

10:00 News in English.

10:16 Football, cont'd.

11:00 Falcon Crest: Meggie hesitates to give her son away for adoption. Richard asks her to marry him after her divorce from Chase.

British films at the RCC

THIS YEAR'S British Film Week (currently being held at the Royal Cultural Centre) presents five very different films. The selection includes historical subjects, comedy and a thriller showing the range of themes covered by the British film industry of the 1980s.

The week started off last Monday with the great award-winning film "The Mission" directed by Roland Joffe and starring Robert de Niro and Jeremy Irons. A production of 1988, the film is set in the South American jungle of the 1850's.

The central ingredient of the film is the tension between the servants of the church represented by the Jesuits and the authority of the church represented by the Cardinal. "The Mission" is memorable for its great performances as well as for its spectacular cinematography and fascinating musical score.

The second film of the week was "Dances of the Reel," a political thriller shot in "film noir" style. Directed by David Drury and starring Gabriel Byrne and Denholm Elliott, the film exposes a political scandal that results in the resignation of a politician and makes the reputation of young journalist. The film, produced in 1985, is an uncompromising critique of certain aspects of contemporary British life.

In a much lighter vein ran Wednesday's film "Coast to Coast" a genuinely funny comedy starring Britain's great comedian Lenny Henry. A BBC production of 1987, directed by Sandy Johnson, the film is about a Liverpool man who wishes he was American advertising for a business partner to run a mobile disco and ending up with a white American who wishes he was black. The film is punctuated with pop hits which comment on the action as well as punctuate it.

Tonight's film (Thursday 9 June) is "Greystoke," the legend of Tarzan, Lord of the Apes. A 1984 production, directed by Hugh Hudson, the film stars Ralph Richardson, Christopher Lambert (as Tarzan) and Ian Holm. Quite an interesting and unusual film, "Greystoke" tells the "real" story of Tarzan who is not the same brash-beating Hollywood stereotype that is familiar to most film viewers. The Tarzan is both humanely and movingly portrayed, especially as he is being disillusioned with what he sees of civilization and ends up back in the jungle.

Ending the British Film Week is one that featured largely on this year's Oscar nomination list: "Hope and Glory" scheduled for screening on Saturday 11 June. A very recent 1987 production, directed by John Boorman and starring Sebastian Rice Edwards and Sarah Miles, this poignant film is set in a suburb of London during World War II. It shows the progress of a nine-year-old boy towards maturity against the background of the Blitz when the family home is destroyed by fire. All events are shown through both the subjectivity of the boy as he sees things happen, and the remembering process of the narrator.

Recent film releases

Above The Law (R) Steven Seagal — Siam-beng actioner about cop who mops up Chicago drug dealers. Much noise and mayhem (Fair).

Beetlejuice (PG) Michael Keaton — Ghosts seek help in haunting a house. Uninspired comedy falls flat (Fair).

Blood Blues (PG-13) Melihaw Broderick — Agreeable but flat account of World War II army basic training (Fair).

Call Me (R) Particle Cherbonneau — Mean-spirited drama about women involved in obscene phone calls and murder (Searing).

Colors (R) Robert Duval, Sean Penn — Semi-documentary account of youth gang warfare. Week narrative mere telling (Fair).

Crocodile Dundee II (PG) Paul Hogan — The resourceful Aussie croc hunter still projects simple charm in the sequel (Good).

Dead Heat (R) Traet Williams, Joe Piscopo — Zombie cops chase zombie criminals. Disappointing sci-fi, horror, comedy (Poor).

Friday The 13th, Part VII (R) Lar Park Lincoln — Mad killer Jason does his bloody thing again. Give us a break (Fair).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed, sweeping epic of China's last Imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).

Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).

By N.K. Chakrabarti
Special to The Star

For long, been an ardent fan of C. Northcote Parkinson, the propounder of several theories which have come to be known as Parkinson's Laws.

Parson is a famous man; I know, even inside my country. There is hardly a comparison that led me to the foot-steps of Parkinson. And that was in the domain of law on travel.

The year 1987 happened to be Silver Jubilee anniversary of our marriage. We, my wife and I, had been living in Jordan and being located as we were, nearly midway between India and Europe, we thought it would be a good idea to celebrate the anniversary with a trip to England and mainland Europe.

We decided on a three-week holiday, and to join in the tour, from England, lasting about ten days, to visit a few cities in Western Europe.

And here starts our tale of the tour.

I had read Parkinson's law on many years ago. But two observations therefrom still stay in my memory. They were:

1. By the time you fill up all the road documents with their multiplicity of questions, you are a thoroughly tired man. You will be left with hardly any energy to make the tour.

2. The various forms with a plethora of questions that you may be asked to fill in the process, may pose questions as irrelevant as silly as "How many children do you have and why?"

One would be inclined to think that the above two observations were dropped in a fringe of hyperbole. But my experience subsequently proved that Parkinson was one hundred per cent right.

The first step was procuring the necessary documents for the several countries that I intended to visit. The following countries were under consideration: UK, Belgium, France, West Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

The first hurdle was to trace the location of the embassies. One could be traced at passport locations, like the British Embassy situated on the Third floor in Amman. For some others, it was a wild goose chase. Moving from one place to another. We learned that the Jordanian Embassy was located at the Hotel InterContinental. It was told that the consulate had moved to the Hala. The German Embassy was located after a good deal of search but the consulate section had already shifted to the Amra. As every Jordanian in Amman knows, all important establishments are located at a circle to last, varying entirely.

Very gradually replaced by reason — the 7th, 8th, 5th and 6th having already been axed). Such an address can be as reliable as one without an address.

Now started the real drama — the act of obtaining visas from the embassies. It was the British Embassy to start with, as British was to be our base for further movements. The forms were obtained without much difficulty.

Each form having 2 sheets and 4 had to answer questions numbered 1 to 30, while the subsidiary principal applicant, accompanying applicant, had to answer questions 1 to 17. The questions therein fully vindicated



The Chakrabartis make it to the lofty peak of Mount Titile

In Parkinson's footsteps

One question was — "What is the number and age of children not accompanying you?" The relevance of this question was totally baffling. Other questions included:

1. Expected date of arrival in UK
2. Address in UK — including hotel accommodation, if any
3. Whether the applicant has a return journey ticket — whether the return reservation has been done or whether it is an open ticket.
4. How much money the applicant would be carrying on his person for his expenses in UK at the time of arrival.

In the sequence of events, one would not like to book a hotel accommodation in a foreign country without making sure that one would eventually obtain a visa. But that is exactly what the question in the form expects of you. The amount of money that a person would carry for his expenses abroad is, I thought, his own concern. To ask a person the exact quantum of money that he would be carrying is — as it appears to me — derogatory to human dignity. But, alas! similar silly questions appear in most visa application forms of West European countries.

The filling of the forms took quite a bit of time and endeavour. As instructed on the forms, I answered numbers 1 - 30; my wife answered numbers 1-17. But when the two application forms were presented at the counter, the person at the counter politely stated that even for my wife, a subsidiary applicant, answers to question numbers 18-30 had to be filled. I pointed out to him the instructions on the top page — and that I had complied with the instructions. But he continued with his insistence and sweet persuasion: I had to yield.

Least but not the least, the visa fees. Earlier, in 1983, when I was travelling abroad for the first time, I was in the Railway Ministry in India and had a diplomatic passport. Having come to Jordan through a company (Rites), I had had to surrender my diplomatic passport and settle for an official passport. The official passport made no impression on the consular officials — who insisted on my paying full visa fees — as I was going on a private visit. Not even

the rates applicable for commonwealth countries were to be invoked.

The topic was pretty sound — hard to contradict. I paid visa fees at normal rates of JD 22 per passport for multiple entry. Nobody, in my opinion, should grudge such apparently high visa fees because after all it should be reasonable to expect that a country should identify additional sources of income to offset the loss of an empire where the sun never used to set.

Our search for the embassy locations took us to the Belgian Embassy which we discovered with a certain elation, the like of which Columbus felt on discovering America. The elation, however, was short lived. The embassy was closed. We tried our luck again the next day. The security guard at the gate showed us a wrong door, as we discovered later. A lady came out, with apparent annoyance will large on her face. She indicated to me that the Consulate section of the

embassy was in the other wing of the building.

I was, however, not to be given the visa application forms till I could produce two letters, one from the Indian Embassy and the other from my employer in Jordan. She had no patience even to listen to me. I found the behaviour rather repulsive and gave up the idea of any further dealing with this embassy. Instead, I asked an acquaintance of mine in Amman to procure for me, from the Dutch Consulate application forms for visas for Benelux countries. It was a strange irony of fate that we spent our first night of four of mainland Europe in Brussels, whose resplendent evening appearance made us forget the repulsive behaviour of their embassy official in Amman.

We had to complete three copies each of the Benelux application. After a good deal of struggling we filled the forms and appeared at the reception counter of the Dutch Consulate.



In Paris' Place de la Concorde

The girl manning the reception counter said:

"We don't issue any visas here. Why don't you go to the Belgian Embassy?"

It was too much nonsense to gulp from a girl who would be about the age of my daughter back home.

I said, "If you are not issuing visas, what is the consulate here for? Why, in that case, do you not close the consulate? Besides, I collected the forms through somebody only three days back. The person collecting the forms was told that the applications were to be submitted along with three passport-size photographs for each applicant, fee of JD 4.75 for each passport and a recommendation letter from the Indian Embassy. After having said all this, it is too late in the day to say that you do not issue visas."

Since I would not relent, she decided to pass on her problem to her Assistant Consular Officer. We were presented to him. In a refreshing and welcome change, the officer, a Jordanian, was considerate and sympathetic. More than anything else, he spoke good English; and that made communication easier. He accepted our application forms and said he would send a telex to the Netherlands seeking permission to issue our visas. We were asked to check back after a few days.

When we met the Assistant Consular Officer again some days later he said that a reply to the telex had not come (I still wonder whether a telex was really necessary or if it was ever sent) but nevertheless he was convinced about my bona fides as a tourist and I would get my visas.

I interjected to doubly reassure him that at my age (running 55) it was too late in the day to seek a job in a foreign country and that I was quite happy in my motherland which one Indian poet had described as "Sareh Jehan se achche Hindustan Hamara" (My country India, the best in the world).

The visas were issued. The Assistant Consular Officer wished me a happy stay in Benelux countries. I do not recollect the name of this officer, but may his tribe increase.

The most pleasant experience was obtaining visas for France, though the questions to be answered were not that easy. One of the questions required you to recall, with precision, the address and duration of your last stay in France. The consulate required only a letter of recommendation from the Indian Embassy, and did not charge any visa fee either. The visas were granted, with plural entries allowing an overall stay of thirty days, and was valid for a period of one year from the date of issue. This was a generous visa by all standards.

The paradox of the situation was that on all the three days I visited the consular section of the French Embassy there were only a handful of takers of French visas as compared to the large crowd noticed in British Embassy, despite the high visa fees.

For logistical reasons, being located more than 200 kms away from Amman, I entrusted the visa procurement for West Germany to a colleague of mine who was staying in the Amra Hotel, a few feet away from where the consulate is located. The visa was obtained without

Continued on Page 15

THE JERUSALEM STAR 13

• The Lord Mayor of London Sir Greville Spratt and Lady Spratt gave a huge reception at the Marriott Hotel before ending their visit to Amman. They received their guests together with British Ambassador to Jordan Tony Reeve, Chief Commoner and Mrs Brian Wilson and Sword Bearer Colonel John Ainsell. Also present was Town Crier Alfie Howard, dressed in his traditional costume. The guests were serenaded by medley songs and entertained by jesters and ventriloquists. Among the chief guests were Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Zaid bin Shaker, Mayor of Amman Abdul-Raouf Rawabdeh and Um Issem, Minister of Finance Dr Hanneh Odah, General Saleh Al-Lawzi, General Abdul-Hafez Mir'i and Um Khaled, George and Nuha Khoury, Yousef and Julie Mouasher, Abdul Ilah Malhas and wife, Pam Dougherty, Mr and Mrs George Hosie, Mr and Mrs Sami Habayeb, Tawfiq and Abia Kauer, Sultan Hattab from Sawt Al-Shaab and Ahmad Al-Husban from Ad-Dustour, Brian and David Cooper, Eric and Sylvia Burdon of British Airways, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Fayez Tarawneh, Grimday's John and Jane Miller, British Bank's Eric and Valerie Gill, Colonel Tony Gardiner and Doris, British Embassy Staff including Air Attache Peter Mayes and Sue, Hilary and Annie Synnott, Nick Archer, David and Betty Hawkes, Ron Parr, Denny Kay, David and Caroline Whitbread, and many others.

• Under the Patronage of her Royal Highness Princess Majda, Hafide Lette had her fourth charitable tea-party recently. The aim of this year's occasion was to assist the establishment of a school of occupational therapy, in her speech of welcome Mrs Lette praised Jordanian society for its abundant support. She said Jordan is truly a generous and caring society. All you need to do is to ask for help, and you get it. She also thanked two occupational therapists, Maren Odeh and Widad Akrouk for their help.

True to her word, the people attending the party responded very generously. Mr Rajab, Chairman of the New English School donated JD 12,000, and the British Ladies of Amman gave JD 500. Lette's target is to raise JD 182,000 and so far has been able to gather JD 32,000.

• The Filipino Community in Jordan has launched a search for a Miss Filipino Community of 1988. The coronation night is on



Congratulations to Naim Al-Hourani and Su'ad Muhammad Ibrahim, whose wedding took place late last month

12 June, 1988 during the Philippine Evening at the Plaza. The candidates are Judith Mendigo and Ernie Moral, Annie Castro, Digna Macatangay.

In the party the highlight of the night is the "Santecruzan" portion. This is a Philippine tradition celebrated nationwide in the Philippines. In towns and cities, young ladies represent biblical or mythical heroines in candlelit processions in the streets. This celebration is based on the search of Empress Helena and Prince Constantine for the Holy Cross. Every year, the town's or city's fairest of maidens grace the occasion, which on the night of the party is the Miss Filipino Community 1988.

• During a reception held last Wednesday at the French Embassy residence, Ambassador Patrick Leclercq presented decorations in the "Ordre des Arts et Lettres" to former minister of Information, culture, tourism and antiquities, Mohammed Al-Khatib, Secretary General of the Ministry of Tourism, Nari Attallah, and Mira Khoury, from the same ministry.

The decorations were bestowed upon them by the French government for their contribution in the organization of the exhibition "The Kings' Highway, 9000 years of Art in Jordan" which took place in Paris during the winter 1986/87 and was an outstanding success, attracting



The Queen Alia Fund provides services for the disabled among its many other activities

tens of thousands visitors who discovered both the exceptional richness of Jordan's archaeological heritage and contemporary aspects of life in the Kingdom.

• Congratulations are due to lawyers Iman Abu-Zeld and Mouhammed El-Raahden. These two just got engaged and celebrated the event with a cozy family do. The wedding will be in two or three months time — Mabrouk once again.

• The American Women of Amman held their Silver Jubilee Birthday Tea Monday afternoon in the ballroom of the Marriott Hotel to celebrate 25 years of friendship and service to the Jordanian community.

To entertain the membership and special guests, Mama Witch made a cameo appearance, the AWA Playreading Group performed, several AWA members presented a medley of songs and the Jazz Band from the American Community School played Happy Birthday to the delight of everyone present.

Among the special guests attending the afternoon celebration were Her Royal Highness Princess Beama, several wives of ambassadors and the presidents of local women's organizations.

• Anyone looking for news should have stopped by the Plaza Hotel on Tuesday night where Reuters news agency Editor in Chief Michael Reupke was hosting a reception. Reupke was in Amman for a Reuters Middle East editorial conference that brought together the company's Chief News Editor Ian MacDowell, Editor Middle East Graham Stewart, Editor Alex Alex Frere, Editor Arabic Services Assem Hassan together with bureau chiefs and correspondents from throughout the Middle East, including of course Amman Bureau Chief Alesteir Lyon.

Tuesday's reception gave the journalists a chance to meet leading figures in Jordanian government and business life including Central Bank Governor Huseyn Keelim, Civil Service Commission head Ibrahim Izzeldine and Housing Bank Chairman Zuhair Khoury. The diplomatic corps was well represented by Soviet Ambassador



Her Royal Highness Princess Beama cuts the cake to celebrate the American Women's Silver Jubilee



Happy winners Mohammad Al-Khatib, Mira Khoury, and Nari Attallah thank Ambassador Patrick Leclercq.



Happy winners at Mrs Lette's tea party

Alexander Zinchuk, Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin, Swedish Ambassador Lars Svedbeck and Pakistani Ambassador.

A group of Reuters "retirees" were also invited for the conference. The six ex-staffers Khader Neaser, Izzet Shukri, Edmond Khleif, Ali Mured, Wafiq Ahwel and Eliea Newee have all given the company thirty or more years of service so, while the current staff were busy sorting out questions of editorial policy, they were content to remember the old days, renew acquaintances and enjoy the culinary delights of Jordan.

• Twenty five intermediate students from the Amman Baccalaureate School performed efficiently in presenting the Arabic play "Al-Murrah" (The Key) in the school theatre last Saturday and Sunday.

The play, directed by drama teacher Hale Khoury, took two months of preparation and hard work. The theme was the importance of fighting in achieving one's goal in life, with perseverance and determination.

health

Skin care — the natural way

By Hind-Lara Mango
Social to The Star

HAS always called a great deal on plants not only for food but for medicines as well. However, as technology has progressed we have begun to rely more and more on synthetic rather than natural products. Many of these manufactured products are more convenient and contain preservatives that keep them "fresh" longer.

Not everyone is convinced that the synthetics are best, of course. Now many people have begun to be concerned about health and illness, and with using natural products.

People are now taking more care of the appearance of their skin," says Silvana Hovakimian, a Russian skin specialist working in Amman. Natural foods and products are in demand now more than ever. In the Soviet Union all skin specialists use herbs and plants for the treatment of the skin.

The majority of the people that Hovakimian treats suffer from skin problems. These problems affect adolescents in particular, for this is the age when skin is affected by hormones secreted by the sex glands. More body oil is released, pores become larger, and blackheads, blocked pores and pimples result.

She warns against the use of harsh chemicals on the sensitive skin of the face (sensitive because the capillaries are close to the surface). The effects of these may not be noticeable until five years after use.

"It is all right to use alcohol, but in very small percentages. What you find today in many treatments are alcohol concen-

trations as high as 60 per cent and more. These products may clear the face of blemishes temporarily, but they do not penetrate the infected cells, so the spots will reappear," she says. A facial medication containing 20 per cent alcohol can give good results but at a slower pace, and will be much easier.

Perfumes, which are high in alcohol, should not be used on the face, as they can damage sensitive skin.

Another harmful product is the antibiotic. Today dermatologists can control 80 per cent of all acne cases by the use of these drugs. However, they suppress the process rather than cure it. As a result, treatment has to be continued for a long time, under medical supervision, with the possibility of side effects.

Hovakimian finds that her Jordanian clients have either oily or dry skin — two extremes with no intermediate stages. This is because of our dry climate, the high concentration of chlorine in the water (which dries the skin and increases the amount of facial hair) and the nature of Middle Eastern food.

You can always tell if someone is eating the right sort of food by the colour and look of the complexion. You are what you eat, and therefore your skin reflects your eating patterns. A simple rule is: if your skin is oily eat a minimum of sugary and fatty foods; if your skin is dry eat dairy products, nuts, and natural vegetable oil.

Hovakimian notes that there is a great tendency in Jordan to eat a lot of red meat, sweets, and greasy food. Beware those of you who have been eating kettayef and kenefeh after 11-

ter! Your diet should include a lot of vegetables and fruits. She also recommends drinking as much as four litres of water every day.

Try to avoid or cut down on coffee, which discolours the skin, and cigarettes, which cause wrinkles.

One of the natural products used in skin treatments is honey. This is used for removing blackheads and is also useful in helping to reduce freckles. Spread about 30 grams of honey on your face and leave it on for half an hour. Afterwards, wash it off with herbal tea.

Most people think that freckles are beautiful, but if you don't agree Hovakimian has a recipe for you. Combine equal quantities of lemon juice, whole wheat flour, honey, and powdered sea shells. This concoction is left on your face for one hour. If you have an abundant supply of courage you can sleep with this on your face.

You can also protect your skin by reducing exposure to the sun. If you must get that ten make sure to start with very short tanning sessions and to use protective creams — Hovakimian recommends those with avocado and grapefruit bases.

To clean your face the skin specialist advises using cleansing milks, lotions, and moisturizers. She is very generous with her formulae; here is one that can be used after washing your face, to clean the pores more deeply.

Fill a jar 20 per cent full of alcohol. Add a large quantity of scented flower petals (eg. roses, carnations, lavender). Top up with mineral water. Cover with a



Hovakimian treats a case of enlarged pores with a mineral mask and flower petals

dark cloth and leave it in a dark place for 22 days. Then filter and store in the refrigerator for use.

Here's another remedy, this time for tired and puffy eyes. Swab the eyes with cotton dipped in hot and then cold camomile. This puts the blood circulation into action. Then lie with your head lower than the rest of the body for two minutes. This is followed by a slice of cucumber on each eye for five minutes,

and then a mixture of yoghurt and egg yolk is smoothed under each eye and left for 15 minutes. While you are waiting remember that it is said that you have to suffer to be beautiful.

Hovakimian stresses that most skin problems will respond to treatment, either at home or with a specialist's care. But most important is the treatment you give from the inside — a healthy body gives you glowing, beautiful skin.

Following Parkinson

Continued from Page 13

much difficulty, for a single entry, and a normal visa fee of around JD 5 per passport was charged.

After a lot of searching we located the Swiss Embassy which could be located. The first visit was only to collect the forms and information about the things that have to accompany a completed application form.

My second visit to the Swiss Embassy was on a day sometime in the middle of June 87. It was between 13:00 and 13:30. I had with me: completed application forms, recent photographs, valid passports, and air tickets from Amman to London and back.

I presented all the papers. I also told the consular officials that I wanted to take a coach tour from England to Europe and back. By now, I had in my passport a multiple entry visa for UK endorsed.

One of the consular officials asked me why I had not by then taken French and German visas. I showed him my application forms for those countries which were yet to be submitted. At that point between 13:00 and 13:30 only the Swiss Embassy was open. The other two, French and German consular actions had closed down by 12:30. I also explained to him that I was coming away. He would not relent. He advised me to come to the Swiss Embassy only after obtaining French and German visas. I had no choice.

By now, I had learnt a new lesson, though a queer one. I had to obtain visas in the sequence of my proposed tour. For reasons entirely beyond my control, my tour took me to France after I had visited Switzerland. However, I was forced to take a French visa before that of Switzerland. For the grave act of indiscretion of breaking the sequence, committed for reasons entirely beyond my control, do I owe an apology to the Swiss Embassy in Amman? Does the security of Europe and its people get seriously jeopardised if visas are obtained in one sequence and tourists utilise them in another?



A bus tour to celebrate 25 years of marriage

Finally I got the Swiss visa, after obtaining those of France and Germany, first. My difficulties of making another trip from Ma'an to Amman and back were hardly of any consequence to the Embassy officials. Nor could my social attending in India or Jordan make any dent on their cool, calculated stubbornness.

But now I was a thoroughly famished person — with hardly any energy left for obtaining the last visa for my European tour. For the Austrian visa each one of us had to fill out in duplicate a form, each of two pages. We were also told that granting a visa would take about seven

days as all the papers had to be forwarded to Austria.

We decided to call it a day; we opted to cut out Austria, the land of "Sound of Music" from our itinerary. The exercise of getting visas was getting too much of a burden to bear.

It is no small consolation that in this human life wounds heal rather quickly. By the time we arrived at the airport to leave we had forgotten our trials and tribulations of the visa-getting ordeal. We were in high spirits, looking forward to the tour.

Our non-stop flight from Amman to London was fairly comfortable, except the occasional annoyance caused by the presence of three flies in our aircraft. I envied them. They did not have to go through the tension of confirmation and reconfirmation of their tickets. And above all, they did not require a visa for whichever country they were heading to.

While moving through Immigration at London's Heathrow airport, I had to answer several searching questions despite laying bare the fact that I had arrived in that country as a tourist, for a limited stay of 3-4 weeks. I had to say when I expected to return, whether I had to say when I expected to return whether I had a job in Jordan and etc. It appeared as if a report had been lodged against me in the police station and I was being questioned as a prime suspect. I had a similar experience with Immigration at Dover while returning from Europe.

Our coach tour to Europe and back from U.K. was pleasant and memorable, thanks to Global Tours who chalked out the tour to meticulous details. Some of the countries that we passed

through did not bother at all to check our passports or visas; some others checked them only at one point, entry or exit. And this, after all the rigmarole of visa procurement.

All the ordeal that accompanies the visa procurement is experienced largely by people from third world countries, more particularly the poorer ones.

With improvement in transport and communications, the world is becoming progressively a smaller place to live in. Unless we move around the world and meet each other we shall continue to remain like the proverbial frog in the well, unaware of the existence of the ocean outside. Let us hope that in the days to come the enthusiasm of a few people from the third world, like us, will not be stifled and inhibited by more questions in the visa forms, logical or irrelevant, more visa fees, and more harassment by heartless consular officials taking recourse to trivial excuses.

Why not make this planet a little more livable and lovable with a little more human compassion and consideration?

N.K. Chekrabarti has worked as the Team Leader, Rites, in Aqaba Railway Corporation Ma'in, Jordan, for almost three years. He belongs to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, where he has served for the last three decades. In his last assignment in India, as Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry of Railways, he was the conscience-keeper of 1.8 million railwaymen. His first article, on smoking, appeared in the Jerusalem Star in October 1986.

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Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Co. Ltd.,
(Ad-Dustur). Tel. 21392 Media Jo., FAX. 667170, Tel. 664153, 688121,
P.O. Box 591, Amman - Jordan.

A summit for solidarity

Amid signs of heightened optimism, Arab leaders began their extraordinary summit in Algiers Tuesday with the aim of assisting the Palestinian people in their heroic uprising, against continued Israeli occupation. His Majesty King Hussein's tribute to the uprising in his speech before the summit, reflects the feelings of pride that Arabs everywhere harbour in their hearts regarding the noble popular uprising in the occupied Arab lands, which has just entered its seventh month.

It is indeed quite significant that the extraordinary (Intifadah) summit is held in Algeria, the country of the million martyrs who sacrificed their lives in defence of their country's independence and to safeguard the honour and dignity of the whole Arab nation.

The Palestinians are now engaged in a similar movement to regain their legitimate rights and to rid their lands of the traces of occupation. The martyrs of the Algerian revolution have set the example, not only for the current popular uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, but also for all peace-loving nations all over the world.

Jordan's commitment to support the heroic uprising has been steady and continuous from the beginning, and this commitment was renewed by King Hussein in his address before the Arab summit. Jordan also made it clear on numerous occasions that it would not be a substitute for the Palestine Liberation Organization in peace negotiations, but would agree to attend an international peace conference on the Middle East in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if all parties agree.

The Algiers summit comes in the wake of the Amman extraordinary summit that paved the way for reconciliation and understanding among all Arab countries. This new spirit of solidarity and cohesion among the Arab countries, which was ushered in here in Amman, the capital of Arab reconciliation, is the cornerstone in any bid to arrive at an over-all Arab consensus to support the just and legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people.

The Arab people everywhere have their eyes turned towards Algiers, hoping that the Arab leaders could indeed agree on practical measures to support the heroic uprising in the occupied Arab lands, and to put an end to the aggressive Israeli occupation with its inhuman practices.

Shultz's fourth mission

US Secretary of State George Shultz concluded his fourth tour in the region apparently without achieving a breakthrough with the Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who still adamantly rejects the internationally-accepted formula of holding an international peace conference to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of the exchange of land for peace. Shamir's intransigence and unwillingness to budge prompted Shultz to make gloomy comments about his mission. He nevertheless declined to make any threats against those who have deliberately hampered the peace mission or offer promises to those who expressed willingness to accept honourable balanced settlement.

As a result, the Middle East might be heading again to the deadly state of stalemate which has been plaguing the region for the past few years.

At the start of his mission, the US Secretary of State released statements about the basis of a solution to the Middle East problem which were viewed in the Arab world as a crucial turning point in the US approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict. His assertions about the need to exchange land for peace and about the necessity of fulfilling the legitimate political aspirations of the Palestinian people raised hopes that the US administration was about to take serious steps to force Israel to concede to the basic requirements of a just and comprehensive peace settlement in the region.

Instead, and as has been the case in the past, Shamir stubbornly maintained his adamant opposition to the American peace overtures, knowing in advance that his government is safe against any effective US pressure.

From the very beginning, it became clear that if any US peace bid in the Middle East is to succeed, it first needs to respond positively to the legitimate Arab demands and secondly, pressure should be exercised on Israel to bring about a drastic change in the Israeli attitude towards the peace process. The carrot policy which the United States has been adopting in its relations with Israel has not only utterly failed but also caused successive disasters in the volatile region. The current situation in the Middle East is extremely explosive and dangerous, with new stockpiles of nuclear and chemical weapons added to the arsenal of the combatants. The future looks, at best, bleak and it is not the Middle East alone that will be affected if a new explosion occurs. To avoid the looming catastrophe, the Reagan administration should devote the remaining six months of the president's second term to ceaseless action to achieve the long-charished solution.



Samir

Sewt Al-Sheab

The 'perfect doctor'

To the editor:

I READ with interest some of the recommendations taken from the treatise on the "perfect patient" by Dr Paul Feldman and Shiron Covington which appeared in the Star, volume 8 number 40, and would like to comment about the doctor-patient relationship as seen by a "perfect patient" or perhaps a not so "perfect patient."

In my view, before the patient can be the perfect patient, the doctor should be the "perfect doctor." Although I have the advantage of an education, I still find communication with the doctor difficult and at times almost impossible. Undergoing a major surgery recently, I approached my not so perfect but nevertheless famous doctor and queried him about the operation that he was about to perform on me. I was very apprehensive and fearful, but I found his reaction bland, dull, and uninformative. I asked no questions, he offered no information.

I think that the doctor, as a professional, should always try to put himself in the patient's position. Many patients are in pain, in need of medical help and reluctant to have their personal privacy invaded. They are often faced with the busy, uncaring and distant attitude of the doctor who hastily rushes in to see the overworked patient and then hastily rushes out again with little or no explanation to the patient himself about what is happening to him.

I blame some of this remote relationship on the doctor because he is given too much power and the patient too little. His American counterparts are more careful with their patient relationships because they know that a good relationship will enhance a better business. Incompetent doctors fear being sued. A good American doctor will be seen consulting and informing the patient about the disease that the patient has. If the patient asks a few questions, he will most often find that the doctor will give him a detailed explanation of his particular case.

A better doctor-patient relationship could be of much advantage here in our country.

Also, the attitude of the doctor and the hospital staff makes a big difference in the recovery of the patient while in the hospital. Too often secretaries and nurses are brusque and have little or no personal concern for the patient's feelings.

If the doctor is going to be a truly good doctor, and especially so as a Muslim doctor, he will put himself at the patient's level and treat him foremost as an equal human being. His attitude will give the patient the opportunity to relax and feel he is in capable, qualified hands. He must inform the patient about his condition and, if an operation is needed, be told the advantages, disadvantages and side effects, if any.

Al-Rezi was a doctor who believed that patients should be treated with kindness and understanding. He is the first doctor in the world to use psychology with medicine and felt that, if the patient were to be permanently cured, his mind must also be considered and "healed" in the process.

The "perfect doctor" must have mercy towards his patient as a fallow human being as well as financially. The patient's sole purpose in life is not to make the doctor rich, but the sole purpose in the doctor's life, medically speaking, should be to make his patient well.

The "perfect doctor" should also care about having a cheerful nurse as well as an immaculate clinic. "Cleanliness is part of Faith." More patients should protest to the doctors and medical staff if their treatment is poor or inadequate, and while we must encourage the patient to be "perfect," we must first insist that the doctor be more "perfect" and professional in his attitude.

It is he who must educate the patient. Committees should be established to better ensure the rights of the patient while he is undergoing treatment by the "perfect doctor."

E.R. Yahi

Amman, Jordan

What about the pedestrians?

To the editor:

THE RECENT openings of the two new interchanges have certainly made things easier for drivers. The traffic moves quickly and smoothly — and in the direction you want to go. But what about the pedestrians? The new route passes through a densely populated area; this was evident throughout the construction phase by the number of people crossing through the site at all times of the day.

It appears, however, that pedestrians have been totally disregarded in the plans. Access to the Ministry of the Interior is problematic; sidewalks — if they are completed — are too narrow. Worse, there is not a single safe place to cross the road from the overhead crossing at the University of Jordan right down to Fire Circle, Jabel Al-Husseini.

Loat In Jabel Al-Husseini
Amman

9 JUNE 1988

Guilio Andreotti

A lifetime of diplomacy

By Miriam Blanco
Special to The Star

ROMA — Italy's relations with the Islamic world are perhaps unique in Europe. Located right in the centre of the Mediterranean between northern Europe and the Arab world, Italy has established trading links with the eastern and the lands beyond for centuries. Rome is nearer to the East than it is to Paris.

Today, Italy is pro-Arab, commercially and in its foreign relations. In its pragmatic interests, prosperity rather than rhetoric is what really counts. Scores of oil and major contracts held by Italian companies in the Middle East are prime concern to the Roman policymakers. At the same time, however, Italy is a staunch supporter of the NATO alliance and collaborates with the United States on major East-West issues.

The result is that Italy follows two distinct lines of thought. Italian foreign policy is invented in the power games between city states during the Renaissance, as free from moralizing as it is from prejudice. It is encapsulated in the person of Guilio Andreotti, 69, twice prime minister and the current foreign minister of Italy.

Member of the centre-right Christian Democratic party, Andreotti views Italy as a bridge between Europe and the East, the protagonist of a foreign policy that has its historical roots in central and southern Italy, as opposed to the country's north, where the new wealth of the service sector, financial and banking houses and the stock market is being made.

Andreotti's wisdom lies in the idea that Italy will still be dealing in the Levant long after the crisis managers have disappeared, and moved troops to the next possible spot. Since 1978, Andreotti personally has resisted moves to isolate Libya and instead, managed to forge an agreement for the protection of Italian citizens working in Libya.

So far, the Italians have pursued their



Guilio Andreotti

policy with skill. No Alitalia airliners have been hijacked. There is known to be only one Italian hostage in Lebanon — Alberto Molinari, an Italian businessman resident in Beirut for 20 years, who disappeared on 11 September, 1985. The Italian contingent in the United Nations peacekeeping force acquitted itself well in Beirut after the 1982 Israeli invasion and withdrawal. Italian businessmen work throughout the Middle East with relative ease.

Against Italy's advantages he compares the dilemmas of the major foreign power in the Middle East. "In my view, the present day responsibilities of the United States toward the rest of the world do not make a radical change of policy every four years permissible," he says, with the US elections in mind. In his collection of sketches of "both famous and infamous" figures, published by Sidgwick and Jackson.

Then he asks, in apparent response to criticism of Italy's policy of alleged appeasement of Arab countries, "Is it really a waste of time to try to find points of contact in this madly turbulent world? Who gains from the isolation of (Qad-

hafi)? Did we not receive recognition from (British Prime Minister Margaret) Thatcher of the usefulness of our presence in Tripoli for protecting British interests after diplomatic relations with Libya were broken off?"

It is the combination of Andreotti's success and experience in the forefront of Italian political life that makes his recollections of many major figures of the last 40 years so fascinating. With a detached irony, he describes some of the foibles of people from Mrs Thatcher and Ronald Reagan to the late Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and Indira Gandhi of India, Emperor Hirohito of Japan, Cuban leader Fidel Castro, Uganda's deposed strongman Idi Amin and Oedhefi.

He recalls a piece of advice given to "Time" magazine for an article on Reagan's proposed visit to Italy in 1982: "Remember America's real friends are the ones who don't worry about whether the President is a Republican or a Democrat; and beware of flatterers who will try and ingratiate themselves by speaking ill of some of your predecessors."

Of Mrs Thatcher, he says: "For the tragic Argentine attack on the Falkland Islands had caused her to shed herself entirely in armour, as the coal miners and other British trade union groups were to discover to their cost."

Retaining his sense of humour to the end, Andreotti quotes Reagan's definition of the Iron Lady as "the strongest man to be found in the United Kingdom."

It is hard to see Andreotti's sketches of the leaders past and present as the final word from a senior diplomat still in office, but he does leave ample room for thought.

Above all, Andreotti leaves the impression that any overall assessment of Italian foreign policy must acknowledge the reaches of its sophisticated diplomacy. In the absence of serious Western leadership, a doctrine such as the one held by Andreotti still functions.

At least a quarter of a million people will die in the next few decades due to external exposure to gamma radiation alone. To be fair, there have been earnest attempts made since the accident to establish an early warning system that will allow neighbouring countries to evacuate populations and take preventive measures against a fallout. The IAEA Convention on Early Notification of Nuclear Accidents was signed by 51 states within six months of the Chernobyl accident. But critics have attacked the treaty because of what they consider to be significant loopholes and escape routes.

For example, it is left to the judgment of the government of a country where a nuclear accident occurs to decide whether the fallout will harm the neighbouring countries. There is no requirement either for the publication of information supplied or received by a country about a nuclear accident.

Critics fear that this major flaw in the convention may encourage countries in the fallout path to conceal information, as several west European governments actually did after Chernobyl. Most European governments have a stake in making nuclear power "look good." Of the 28 countries that depend on nuclear power for electricity generation, 18 are in Europe. One outcome of the Chernobyl accident has been the increased lobbying by the nuclear industry.

The visible human consequences of the accident have been lighter in Europe than initially assumed, strengthening the nuclear lobby's arguments in favour of continuing with most nuclear power programmes. The economic cost of Chernobyl, which is believed by independent experts to be colossal, Chernobyl remains very much a business as usual.

In fact, nuclear power installation surged in 1987 with 22 new nuclear power reactors being installed in eight

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

The mostly-needed breakthrough

THE MOSCOW summit has apparently created a favourable atmosphere for closer co-operation between the two superpowers in many fields of bilateral interest. President Ronald Reagan returned to Washington Saturday declaring that he was exhilarated by his meeting with Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Moscow retorted with the same jubilant tone as if old enmity and hostile rivalry of the past have finally been buried.

Although the summit may have not achieved concrete results in terms of definite agreements, its greatest achievement has been the trust it has generated between the two peoples and their leaderships. The Soviets and Americans now trust and even like each other at a scale never reached before.

During his four-day stay in the Soviet Union, President Reagan found out that the "evil empire" is not really that evil and that the Soviets aspire for real peace and do not seek confrontation. On the other hand, the policy of openness initiated by Gorbachev and Reagan's historic visit made the Soviets far less hostile to Americans and more prepared to embark on a new era of joint action to improve East-West relations.

The rapprochement brought about between the two superpowers by the Moscow summit, however, cannot last and prosper if its positive results are kept confined within the narrow circle of US-Soviet relations. The improvement can survive and flourish when other persistent problems of the world find satisfactory solutions through joint US-Soviet co-operation and in accordance with international legitimacy.

The Geneva accord on Afghanistan, for instance, has made the road to the Moscow summit easy and comfortable. Afghanistan offered an example on how a solution to a regional problem can greatly improve the international climate and lead to a better superpower understanding.

The Middle East, which has been beset by a series of devastating wars and enormous human suffering for more than forty years, is an area which needs to be given absolute priority by the superpowers in their endeavour to reinstate justice, and the agony of the oppressed and halt the erosion of the oppressor. It is also a region whose conflict can easily develop into a world-wide conflagration and trigger a superpower confrontation.

There are signs that the United States might have been influenced by the Soviet argument about the need for serious action to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict and put an end to the plight of Palestinians under atrocious Israeli occupation. If the Moscow summit indeed achieved such a remarkable breakthrough it would be cited as the most successful meeting in the world's modern history.

Maryam Schiller is a writer and researcher based in Vienna.

Every Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

Is it a genuine change?

THE RECENT visit of US Secretary of State George Shultz to the region struck many observers as being needlessly undertaken and merely pointless and unproductive in its nature. Many people could not just understand why Shultz insisted to hammer on a regional acceptability for his initiative, when all parties either rejected it categorically or pointed out serious disagreements with many of its basic points.

Shultz's rhetoric in his earlier tours of the region did not give many Arab leaders any reason to jump on their feet in an enthusiastic embrace of the US initiative. After all, that initiative looked nothing more than a worn-out reflection of the attitudes of the most extreme factions in the Israeli body politic.

The international conference, which constitutes the cornerstone for that initiative, is not the same international conference proposed by Arab leaders, Syria, and other Arab countries. Shultz was only proposing a ceremonial kind of international cover-up for direct negotiations — which is the only format accepted by Sharm and other radicals in Israel.

US Secretary of State must have realized that his initiative was too biased to the Israeli point of view to be accepted by the Arab leaders and was putting Sharm, who is not interested in peace in the first place, in a tight spot. The three key elements for achieving peace in the region, as mentioned by Shultz earlier this week, give many reasons for optimism — if they indeed reflect a genuine change in attitudes. These key elements are: implementation of UN Resolution 242, addressing the political rights of the Palestinian people and responding to the Israeli security concerns.

Shultz's direct reference to the political rights of the Palestinians in particular is very encouraging, because this is one of very few occasions when a high-ranking US official spoke so clearly on this issue. The Palestinians, it is no secret, are literally starved for a world recognition of their rights and aspirations as a people on equal footing with other people everywhere. The denial of their rights is the root cause of their long and painful struggle against the Israelis, who have denied them everything and stripped them even of their human identity. It remains to be seen, however, if Shultz has the will and courage to carry out his new approach to its practical application.

Summit of solidarity convenes in Algiers

King hails Palestinian uprising, calls for its utilization as political power

ALGIERS (Star/AP/Agencies) — Heads of 17 Arab states and senior officials of three others, as well as PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, began an extraordinary Arab summit here Tuesday with calls from King Hussein of Jordan for support of the seven-month-old Palestinian uprising.

Speaking at the opening session of the summit, held to rally support behind the "Palestinian revolution," King Hussein described the uprising as "the path to liberation and dignity" and compared it to Algeria's struggle for independence from France.

"We extended to our Algerian brothers all the support that we could, as they struggled heroically, offering legendary sacrifices, to grasp their freedom from ugly colonial occupation," the King said, adding "we are gathered here today to recognize another noble event, revolution against another occupation."

"Just as the Algerian revolution united Arabs, the Palestinian revolution on the occupied Palestinian soil is uniting our feelings. We stand behind the Palestinian cause until the restoration of Palestinians' legitimate and national rights."

King Hussein paid an emotional tribute to the uprising, offering a "salute of pride" to the Palestinian people. "May God assist us in making the decisions that will consolidate your revolution as the path to liberation and dignity," he said.

Referring to the extraordinary Arab summit concluded in Amman in November last year, where Arab leaders achieved consensus and unanimity, the King said "We meet in Algiers to confront the challenges facing our nation, especially that of Zionism, with its aggressive and expansionist nature."

The King praised the recent decision of Algeria and Morocco to restore diplomatic relations, congratulating the people of the two countries on this step which would lead to more understanding and co-operation.

Algerian President, Chadli Benjedid, opened the summit with a new call for recognition of the PLO: "This is the key to any



His Majesty King Hussein at the head of the Jordanian delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers

settlement of the Middle East problem," he said. He urged Arab leaders to unite behind the PLO and the Palestinian determination to achieve their liberation.

Benjedid asked for support "in words and action because it is a decisive turn and a radical development in the revolution."

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, wearing his traditional battle fatigues, spoke briefly to the opening session, pledging that "our people wear for you to continue the struggle and the 'intifadah' until victory."

Arafat reiterated the PLO's demands: "the right to return (to Palestine), the right to self-determination, and the right to create an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital."

The Arab leaders resumed their meetings Wednesday noon in a closed session that was restricted to heads of delegations.

In his address before the gathering, King Hussein stressed that Jordan has no ambitions in any part of Palestine, and that the Kingdom's attachment to the Arab-Israeli conflict stems not only from its connection with the occupied West Bank, but also from the fact that it stands on the longest line of confrontation with Israel.

The King said that nothing could be harder or more misleading than the misinterpretation of history. "Jordan did not annex the West Bank," King Hussein said. He added that there was an elected parliament in which both the West and East Banks were equally represented. The Parliament took a decision in 1950 to unite the two banks. The second article of this decision emphasized that the Arab rights in Palestine should be protected by all available means, and a final settlement to the Palestinian issue should be reached.

His Majesty said that the Jordanian dimension in the Palestinian issue did not start after 1987. It started when the Palestinian problem was created by the Balfour Declaration and was the Royal Hashemite line when late Sherif Hussein stood against Britain and refused to give up the Arab rights in Palestine, and when late King Abdullah succeeded in excluding Jordan from the Balfour Declaration.

"The Jordanian army retained the largest area of what remained of Palestine, including Holy Jerusalem in 1948. And the then representatives of the Palestinian people took steps towards unity," the King explained.

King Hussein said that the unity of the West and East banks of Jordan before 1987 was a living example of a larger unity to which all Arabs looked forward.

"If the representatives of the Palestinian people wish to separate from Jordan, we respect and bless this wish, just as we did the wish of the representatives of the Palestinian people in 1950," King Hussein said.

"We realized at an early time the sensitivity of our borders in the PLO, and their look towards us as competitors. And thus Jordan in 1972 proposed possible alternatives for Jordanian-Palestinian relations after the liberation (of the land)."

Palestinian relations after the liberation of the land, the King said, were one of three options included in the proposals. The other two options were either to have a full merger or to have an independent Palestinian state.

King Hussein said that those who consider our support for our brethren in the occupied territories as attempts to dominate them forget that this support, not only a national obligation, but that it also comes in response to the calls of Arab leadership in the Rebel Summit of 1974, to consolidate under the banner of Palestinians under occupation. "The Intifadah," the King said, "is the Palestinian revolution which erupted on the Palestinian soil after 20 years of occupation. It is a revolution in its nature as it expresses the consensus of the Arab Palestinian people to reject the Israeli occupation in all its forms and dimensions, until the goal of ending the occupation is achieved."

King Hussein said that among the key principles guiding Jordan in its dealing with efforts aimed at bringing about a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict are that it will not represent the Palestinian people instead of the PLO, and that Jordan will agree to attend the proposed international peace conference in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if the parties involved agree to that.

"Regardless of the decision we take to support the Palestinian uprising or any other consideration," the King explained, "we in Jordan will continue to perform our national duties in supporting the uprising against the occupation."

He said that the uprising should be utilized in pursuing political action, and its continuation means maintaining pressure on Israel, and boosting the national interest, especially in the United States, in the necessity of achieving a comprehensive peaceful settlement to the conflict.

7th Jordan Rally starts Wednesday

Auto champs battle in Amman

By Fride Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

SEVERAL COMPETITORS have gathered in Jordan over the past few days where they started preparing the routes for the 7th Jordan International Rally taking place between 15 and 18 of this month.

The three-day event, sponsored by Rothmans and organized by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan, features the third round of the Middle East 1988 Rally Championships.

With Mayor of Greater Amman Abdul Raed Al Rawabdeh giving the start signal, 38 competing cars from 10 different countries started from the Roman Amphitheatre on Wednesday 15 to cover a distance of 1295 kilometers which include 37 special stages totalling 415 kilometers.

The first leg of the rally, taking place at night, covers the area in and around Jerash in the north, while the second leg sees the competing cars to the south, towards Petra, and the third takes them through the King Highway, where from they headed to Alia Gateway, the regrouping point.

World championships

The race, featuring a variety of routes and stages over gravel, desert and forest tracks, has been described by rally officials as "surpassing any world rallies on FISA's calendar (Federation Nationale Des Sports Automobiles). For this reason and for the efficiency and success of previous years' rallies as well as the media cov-

erage they merited, the event has been chosen for the second consecutive year as a candidate for the inclusion in World Rally Championships.

The 1987 rally scored 177 points out of 200 which is considered high according to FISA standards and to other rally members.

Tough competition

Competitors in this year's event include a number of Arab and world champions from Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Sweden, Britain and Germany.

Among those are Dia Stroemberg from Sweden, driving a Saab, Zdenek Mrazek, from Germany, driving a Toyota Celica 200 4WD and David Llewellyn, from Britain, who participates for the first time in an event outside Europe, driving an Audi Quattro A2. He is champion of several European rallies, namely the 1986 Circuit of Ireland, 1987 Scottish Rally and 1987 Cyprus Rally and holder of sixth position in the 1987 RAC Lombard Rally which is one of the rounds of the world rally championships.

The participation of Mohammad Bin Sulayman, United Arab Emirates, and Saad Al Hajri, Qatar, confirms many people's expectations for a tough competition. Mohammad Bin Sulayman, the 1987 champion is in the lead for the Middle East championship having won the first and second rounds in Qatar and Kuwait earlier this year with a score of 134 points.

In his Toyota Celica Turbo, Sulayman is in for a hot competition with Saad Al Hajri in an Audi Quattro A2 who will try to regain the first position that he lost to Bin Sulayman in 1987. This year he scored 100 points.

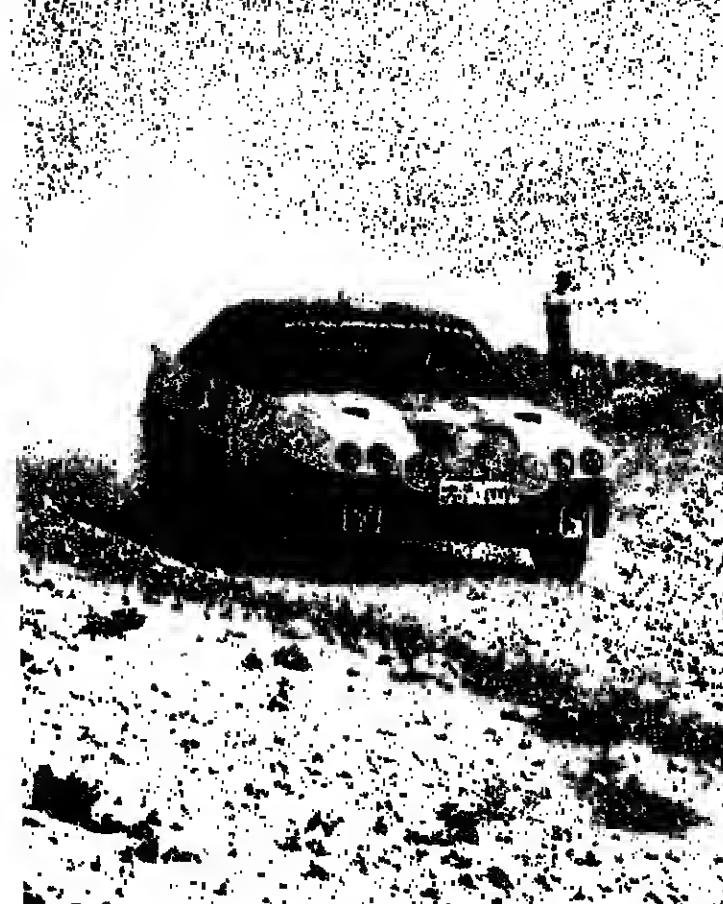
Michel Saleh, from Lebanon, driving also an Audi Quattro A2, was the Jordan 1981 and 1982 rally champion and holds the position for 1988, having scored 22 points during the first and second rounds although he did not finish the second one when his car broke down.

On the local scene, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah and Hani Bisharat came in the lead registration list, there will be 21 Jordanian participating teams.

Other top Jordanian competitors include George Khayyat, Khaled Dattal, Nabil Karam, Sharif Jamil Bin Nasser, and Issa Halabi. According to latest Rally registration list, there will be 21 Jordanian participating teams.

Petre Stage

In a press release issued by the Royal Silk Gul Rally Team, Ali Bilbisi, co-driver of Prince Abdullah, announced the Petre Stage as the most difficult, "because



Jordanian champions are up against tough routes and experienced competitors

ing the longest and toughest one where also competitors must try to keep the car in good shape for the following day.

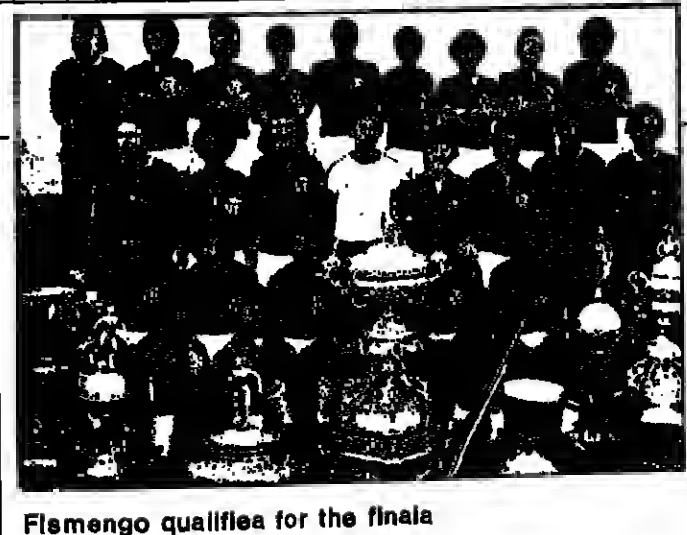
He added that the results of the Petre leg will help predict the

winners of the championship.

Finish line

The finish line will be at the Marriott Hotel where the press office will be situated and the daily as well as the final results announced.

Vasco leads Rio state soccer tournament



Flamengo qualifies for the final

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Vasco Da Gama defeated Americano 1-0 Sunday to take the lead in the third round of the Rio State Soccer Championship. All-star center-forward Romario, scored the lone goal on a rebound at 8 minutes on a chilly afternoon that drew only 12,000 fans to Rio's Maracana Stadium.

American players complained that Romario was offside, and the videotape replay showed that he indeed was, but the referee upheld the goal. The victory gave Vasco the sole lead in the four teams that had the most points in the first two rounds.

Flamengo and Fluminense tied 0-0 on Saturday. Flamengo and Vasco, the winners of the first and second rounds, have already qualified for the final and will meet in a four-point advantage.

Fluminense and Americano must win the third round to clinch a playoff spot. Santos also qualified with a 1-0 victory over Uniao. Veteran midfielder Mendonca scored the winning goal on a penalty kick. Ponte Prata and Internacional, already qualified for the semifinals, tied 1-1.

Corinthians guaranteed its spot in the playoff with a 1-0 win over 15 De Piracicaba. Midfielder Everton scored the game winner on an excellent individual play at 79 minutes. Baurer, already qualified, tied 1-1 with

Corinthians, Santos, Sao Paulo, Ponte Prata, Internacional and Bandeirantes have guaranteed berths in the semifinals, which start next week. Palmeiras, Guarani and Sao Jose are battling for the remaining two spots.

Sao Paulo, with an excellent performance by all-star striker Muller, defeated Mogi Mirim 4-0 to clinch a playoff spot. Santos also qualified with a 1-0 victory over Uniao. Veteran midfielder Mendonca scored the winning goal on a penalty kick. Ponte Prata and Internacional, already qualified for the semifinals, tied 1-1.

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England faces uphill struggle

NOTTINGHAM, England (AP) — England's batsmen were forced to dig in and defend as they sat out on the road to safety in the first test match against the West Indies Monday. Trailing the tourists by 203 on first innings, England ended the fourth day on 87 for 1 in its second innings, with Graham Gooch on 30 and Skipper Mike Gatting on eight.

A further 136 were needed on Tuesday, the last day of the rain-slicked match, to avoid an innings defeat. Chris Broad was the England batsman out as his side tried to stay out of trouble after the West Indies had declared at 448 for nine.

The Nottinghamshire opener, who made 54 in the first innings and featured in a stand of 125 with Gooch, followed an angled ball from Curtly Ambrose and was caught behind by Jeff Dujon. With a minimum 95 overs to be bowled on Tuesday, the tourists looked well capable of recording an 11th successive victory over the hosts.

England's second innings rearguard action was forced on them by the West Indies leadership. With Carl Hooper scoring 84 and pacemaker Malcolm Marshall and Ambrose having a fling with the bat, captain Viv Richards was able to declare seven balls after tea.

Marshall thrashed two successive sixes off John Embury, who had 37 runs taken off three overs on Saturday, and followed that with another off Derek Pringle. He hit 27 in just nine balls and had advanced to 72 when

he was bowled by Embury attempting another big hit. Marshall added 91 for the eighth wicket with Ambrose, who also had his moments, lifting Embury over the long-on boundary for six and making a test beat 43.

Before lunch, England limited the West Indies to just 70 and took two wickets. Gus Logie caught by Gooch at second slip for 20 and Dujon giving Dillay a return catch. Carl Hooper was on his way to a maiden test century when he was out immediately after lunch, caught behind by Paul Downton for 84 off Philip De Freitas.

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ORIENT EXPRESS

SHULTZ: UNE VISITE POUR RIEN — La quatrième visite de George Shultz au Proche-Orient (3-7 juin) n'a pas donné de résultats concrets, le secrétaire d'Etat américain n'ayant toujours pas trouvé d'adhésion à son plan de paix, tant du côté arabe qu'israélien. Au cours de sa tournée, M. Shultz a rencontré les responsables israéliens, jordaniens, égyptiens et syriens. Il a mis en garde les israéliens et Arabes contre la risque d'une nouvelle guerre et contre la montée des extrémismes, et les deux parties "n'abandonnaient pas leurs illusions". Selon George Shultz, israéliens et Palestiniens ont tous deux un droit sur les territoires occupés et pourraient y vivre ensemble en paix. Il a continué à exclure l'idée d'un Etat palestinien indépendant.

SOMMET ARABE EXTRAORDINAIRE A ALGER — 17 chefs d'Etat arabes se sont réunis pour trois jours le 7 juin à Alger pour un sommet extraordinaire consacré au soulèvement palestinien. Cette réunion vise à apporter un soutien moral et financier à l'insurrection dans les territoires occupés et à établir une position commune des Etats arabes face à l'initiative émiratienne de paix au Proche-Orient. Elle doit notamment définir les modalités d'une représentation palestinienne au sein d'une conférence internationale.

GREVE GENERALE DANS LES TERRITOIRES OCCUPES — Les Palestiniens des territoires occupés ont observé une grève générale de trois jours à partir du 3 juin afin de protester contre la visite de George Shultz, qu'ils accusent de vouloir étouffer le soulèvement.

SADDAM HUSSEIN PRIS POUR CIBLE PAR UN BOMBARDIER IRANIE — Un chasseur-bombardier F4 iranien a tenté le 3 juin de détruire la résidence du président irakien Saddam Hussein, au nord de Bagdad. L'appareil a été abattu par la DCA irakienne après avoir lâché plusieurs bombes à proximité de la résidence, sans faire de victimes. Les Irakiens ne craignent pas et le président se trouvait chez lui au moment de l'attaque, ni comment l'événement a pu survoler sans être détecté les 180 km qui séparent Bagdad de la frontière iranienne.

LE ROI DU MAROC ACCLAME A ALGER — Des dizaines de milliers d'Algériens en liesse ont accueilli le roi Hassan II du Maroc à son arrivée à Alger pour la première fois, le 7 juin. C'est la première visite du monarque marocain dans la capitale algérienne depuis 15 ans, les deux pays ayant rompu en 1976 leurs relations diplomatiques, renouées il y a trois semaines.

"GANDHI PALESTINIEN" — La cour suprême israélienne a décidé le 6 juin de reporter d'une semaine l'expulsion du palestinien Amr al-Muqbil, Awad, suite à une requête de George Shultz, qui a souligné sa non-violence et sa modération. Citoyen américain né à Jérusalem, M. Awad est surnommé le "Gandhi palestinien", et a appelé à la désobéissance civile non-violente dans les territoires occupés.

FINE, SOFT ET CARE, PRODUITS DE PREMIERE NECESSITE

Les mouchoirs à tout faire

Ils sont partout. Dans les maisons, les voitures, les salles d'attente... L'industrie du mouchoir en papier a donné naissance à trois marques jordanaises. Les importations sont désormais interdites et le marché prospère.

Vous prendrez bien un petit mouchoir? Tous les maîtres de maison qui se respectent se doivent d'en offrir à ses hôtes, entre le café et les petites gâteries. Sur le table, l'indispensable boîte de mouchoirs. Fine, Soft et Care, les trois marques jordanaises, sont devenues des classiques. On se sent presque coupable de ne pas être équipé. Sautons dans un taxi. Le chauffeur serait-il manqué? Sur le tableau de bord et le siège arrière, deux boîtes de mouchoirs. On se sent presque coupable de ne pas être équipé. Sautons dans un taxi. Le chauffeur serait-il manqué? Sur le tableau de bord et le siège arrière, deux boîtes de mouchoirs. On se sent presque coupable de ne pas être équipé. Sautons dans un taxi. Le chauffeur serait-il manqué?

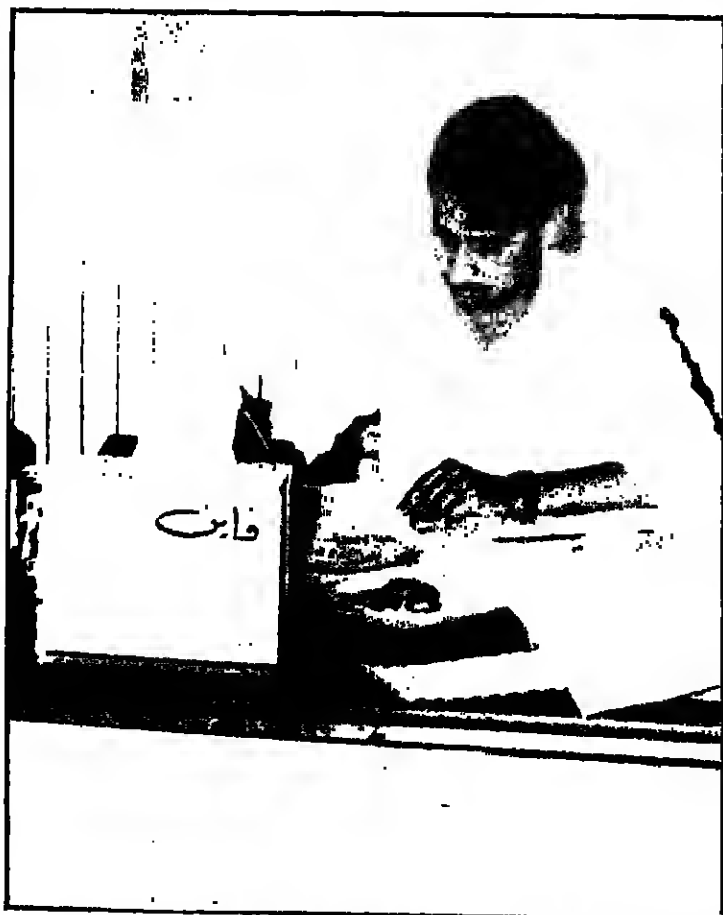
L'omniprésence des mouchoirs en papier, qui envahissent des rayons entiers dans les supermarchés d'Amman, a de quoi surprendre le non-initié. "Chaque année, le Jordanie importe en moyenne 4000 tonnes de papier-mouchoir en rouleaux, coupé et conditionné localement", indique Ghassan Nuqul, directeur de Fine. Soit en moyenne 1,3 kg de consommation annuelle par habitant. Soit 750 mouchoirs par an. Mais ceci n'est qu'une moyenne. On se sent presque coupable de ne pas être équipé. Sautons dans un taxi. Le chauffeur serait-il manqué? Sur le tableau de bord et le siège arrière, deux boîtes de mouchoirs. On se sent presque coupable de ne pas être équipé. Sautons dans un taxi. Le chauffeur serait-il manqué?

Epidémie

Qu'on se rassure, cette épidémie n'est pas propre à la Jordanie. La plupart des pays voient consommer à haute dose des mouchoirs en papier et ont leurs marques nationales. En Egypte par exemple, les boîtes de "Carmen" sont vendues à tous les carrefours du Caire. Malgré un marché intérieur restreint, le Royaume Hachémite compte pour sa part trois producteurs: Fine, Soft et Care.

Fine (société Nuqul), numéro un jordanais, est aussi le plus ancien. En 1962, Ella Nuqul commence à commercialiser du papier "hygiénique" conditionné en paquets. La marque Fine apparaît en 1962, lorsque la société se lance sur le marché des mouchoirs en papier. "A l'époque, on importait les fameux Kleenex, ils étaient chers et encore peu répandus. Nuqul avait les moyens de proposer un produit similaire, à un prix très inférieur, en important le papier en rouleaux, pour ensuite le couper et l'emballer", explique Ghassan Nuqul.

Le marché était-il porteur? "A l'époque, le papier faisait tout juste son entrée dans les cabinets-toilettes. On utilisait



Eponger la sueur, essuyer la poussière, se moucher... Pour un peu, on en mangerait

event de l'eau et une pierre) et les gens utilisaient des mouchoirs en tissu. On a commencé par vendre à prix coûtant, en faisant un gros effort sur la publicité et l'éducation des consommateurs." Avec la succès, Fine a étendu sa gamme aux torchons, nappes, serviettes de table, serviettes hygiéniques, couches pour bébé. Mais le mouchoir en papier demeure en tête dans des ventes de Fine. "Fine" est devenu un nom commun, comme "Kleenex" ou "Sopelin" en France.

Le société, qui garde secret son chiffre d'affaires, emploie aujourd'hui 230 personnes dans

ses deux usines de Jordanie. Deux fabrications ont été implantées en Arabie Saoudite, une au Yémen et une nouvelle est actuellement en construction en Egypte.

Jamais deux sans trois

Un tel succès n'a pas fait peur à Majd Faouri, qui a lancé en 1977 les premiers mouchoirs Soft. Le compagnie réalise aujourd'hui un chiffre d'affaires annuel de quelque 3 millions de JD (1987) et emploie 180 personnes. Marwan Faouri, fils du fondateur, affirme que Soft augmente ses ventes de plus de

20% par an, contre une progression de la consommation nationale de 7 à 8%. "Au début, nous avons surtout misé sur l'agitation pour attirer notre clientèle face au "giant" Fine. Puis au début des années 1980, nous avons attaqué le marché jordanais." Ce repli était dû au fait que les seuls mouchoirs en papier disponibles étaient ceux de leur propre usine de transformation.

Comment Soit a-t-il pu se développer de Fine? "Nous avons mis l'accent sur la qualité de nos produits (une gamme identique à celle du concurrent), en investissant beaucoup dans la publicité." A la télévision, le bataille fait rage: l'an dernier, la bataille Soit a dépensé plus de 30.000 JD en spots publicitaires.

Les feux de la rampe n'ont pas en revanche Care, "petit dernier" des mouchoirs jordanais. Les premières boîtes de Hi-Care sont apparues en 1980, sur un marché déjà bien occupé. La marque a connu entre 1984 et 1986 des années très difficiles, sauvée in extremis par une intervention de l'Etat. Care produit aujourd'hui ses mouchoirs et autres couches avec du papier produit localement, à base de pulpe de bois importée.

Selon Adnan El-Husseini, le nouveau directeur général, une grande partie du chiffre d'affaires de Care (700.000 JD en 1987) est réalisée grâce aux commandes de coopératives d'échelle, attirées par des prix de gros plus bas que ceux de la concurrence. "Nos capacités actuelles de distribution et de promotion ne nous permettent pas de miser efficacement sur le consommateur individuel", explique M. Adnan. En clair, vous ne trouverez pas de mouchoirs Hi-Care que Soit et Fine en supermarché. Care, qui produit aussi des savons, emploie aujourd'hui 166 personnes et ses deux usines tournent 24h/24.

Papivores

D'où vient cette prolifération du mouchoir en papier au Proche-Orient? Les producteurs soulignent d'abord que le climat, propice à la sueur et à la poussière, lui confère une utilité plus grande qu'en Occident, où il sert avant tout... à se moucher. "Mon père utilisait des quantités de mouchoirs en tissu, il en avait toujours dans la poche de sa veste," se souvient M. Marwan de Soft.

Selon le Dr Sari Neer, professeur de sociologie à l'université de Jordanie, le passage du tissu au papier a d'abord été une mode, encouragée par une publicité abondante. "Cela faisait partie de l'imitation de l'Occident. On faisait des jeans et on utilisait des

FRANCOIS DUCROUX

9 JUNE 1988

ELECTIONS LEGISLATIVES EN FRANCE

Surprises au premier tour

Le premier tour des législatives le 5 juin, la droite classée a obtenu 40,5% des voix, la gauche 37,5%, le PCF 11,3% et le Front national 9,8%. Les projections pour le second tour s'accroissent néanmoins une fois de plus. Le FN est maintenant le plus fort des candidats à l'Assemblée nationale.

La droite-mariée socialiste, projetée par tous les sondages dans la victoire de la réélection de François Mitterrand le 6 mai, ne s'est pas démentie le dimanche 5 juin: la PS obtient certes son score (37,5%) par rapport aux précédentes consultations, mais la coalition de la droite classique obtient 40,4% des voix.

Du coup, la droite que l'on avait baillé d'avance reprend espoir et affirme par la voix de ses principaux leaders que "rien n'est joué". Quant à la fameuse "ouverture" au centre promise par François Mitterrand, elle apparaît désormais, eux yeux des socialistes, comme une "nécessité politique". L'élection a en effet clairement montré que la réélection de M. Mitterrand ne signifiait pas la "perte de pouvoir" au PS.

Les projections en sièges passent par les résultats de sondages accordent néanmoins à la majorité absolue aux candidats socialistes (280 à 330 sièges contre 230 à 285 pour la droite unie, la majorité se situant à 288).

Paradoxalement, alors que la campagne pour le premier tour des législatives a été dominée par le thème de l'ouverture des socialistes en direction du centre, celle du second tour s'annonce comme un affrontement gauche-droite des plus classiques. Le mode de scrutin majoritaire à deux tours, rétabli par le gouvernement de M. Chirac en 1986, tend en effet à la polarisation des forces en deux blocs antagonistes, dont le centre, en quelque sorte, est exclu.



Un taux d'abstention record: 34,2%, la plus forte depuis 1982. Des Français lassés de se rendre aux urnes pour un scrutin "joué d'avance"?

Le retour du PCF

Le PS aura notamment besoin des reports des voix du parti communiste. Le PCF, qui n'avait cessé de chuter dans les élections depuis 1981, amorçe pour le premier fois un redressement à dépasser les 11% des suffrages. A l'heure de l'ouverture au centre, le PCF apparaît ainsi à nouveau comme une force avec laquelle le gouvernement socialiste devra compter pour la mise en œuvre de sa politique économique.

Quant à la droite, son attitude à l'égard du mouvement d'extrême-droite Front national (crédité de 9,8% des voix) est l'une des inconnues de la campagne du second tour. Bien qu'en baisse de cinq points par rapport au score de son leader Jean-Marie Le Pen au premier tour des présidentielles (14,4%), et menacé de disparition à l'Assemblée nationale, le FN est en mesure de passer sur le résultat

d'une cinquantaine de circonscriptions, notamment dans la deuxième ville de France, Marseille.

M. Le Pen réclame l'alliance de toutes les forces de droite, pour battre les "socialo-communistes" et exiger des désistements réciproques entre candidats de la droite modérée et du FN. Officiellement, les élus du RPR et de l'UDF se refusent à tout accord national. Mais sur le terrain, plutôt que de réclamer une défection, certains candidats seront sans doute tentés de rallier les électeurs d'extrême-droite.

D'ores et déjà, une ligne de fracture semble se dessiner au sein de la droite classique sur le thème du compromis avec l'extrême-droite, un terrain qui a déjà desservi la droite lors des présidentielles et que le PS s'apprête à exploiter au second tour des législatives.

AFP

ECOUTEZ VOIR

CINEMA

Caroline tango de Caroline Robb, avec Claire Pascal. 1987. 110 minutes. Un jeune étudiant et une jeune femme, issus de la haute bourgeoisie, se rencontrent.

Le roi des rois de 1987. Dans le tableau de Londres, un petit garçon rend sous les bombardements allemands de la seconde guerre mondiale.

Vol au-dessus d'un nid de coucou de Miloš Forman, avec Jack Nicholson. Dans un asile de fous, un pensionné se révolte contre la répression des dix mille règles imposées de tous les temps.

Exposition de Tawfik Yahia, peintures.

Une œuvre très personnelle d'inspiration surréaliste. Professeur de philosophie, Tawfik Yahia a peint une série de tableaux sur le thème de la mort, de la vie, de l'homme, de la femme, de l'enfant, de la famille, de la société, de la culture, de la religion, de la politique, de l'économie, de la science, de la technique, de l'art, de la littérature, de la musique, de la danse, de la sport, de la mode, de la cuisine, de la médecine, de la pharmacie, de la chimie, de la physique, de la biologie, de la géologie, de la météorologie, de la climatologie, de la cosmologie, de la philosophie, de la théologie, de la religion, de la culture, de la littérature, de la musique, de la danse, de la sport, de la mode, de la cuisine, de la médecine, de la pharmacie, de la chimie, de la physique, de la biologie, de la géologie, de la météorologie, de la climatologie, de la cosmologie, de la philosophie, de la théologie, de la religion, de la culture, de la littérature, de la musique, de la danse, de la sport, de la mode, de la cuisine, de la médecine, de 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la danse, de la sport, de la mode, de la cuisine, de la médecine

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 6 p.m. year-round. Tel. 8817800.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al-Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 830128.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics. And oil sculptures by contemporary tele-tele artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwlabah. Opening hours 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 830128.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 824890.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwlabah, Tel. 837440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 881787.

Terrace Church (Roman Catholic), Jabal Luwlabah, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 8:30 p.m. Tel. 822368.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Amman, Tel. 823541.

Church of the Redeemer (Jab. Amman, Tel. 828383).

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah, Tel. 778281.

St. Simeon Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafiah, Tel. 771781.

Armenian International Church Interdenominational, meet at Southern Baptist School in Ashrafiah, Tel. 877634.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the good shepherd) Umm Al-Summaq (Rev. N. Smil) Tel. 811295. (Ecumenical Rainbow congregation meets there. Tel. 822605).

CALENDAR

Films

British Film week concludes with the 1984 production Greylock — The Legend of Terzen, Lord of the Apes on 9 June and John Boorman's 1987 film Hope and Glory on 11 June. Both at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8 pm.

The Goethe Institute's series on Women Directors continues with An Allround Reduced Personality, at 8:30 14 June.

The French Cultural Centre presents Cleman-tine Tango, with Claire Pascal, at 8 pm on 13 June.

A middle-aged woman dissatisfied with her life is magically transported back in time to her high-school days in Peggy Sue Got Married, at 7 pm, 9 June at the American Centre. Also at the same time is One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest at 7 pm on 12 June.

Music

The American Centre's "America's Music" series continues with Rhythm and Blues (on video) hosted by Billy Eckstine, at 7 pm, 14 June.

Exhibitions

This is the last day (9 June) to see "Jordan Through a Soviet Camera," at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The French Cultural Centre's showing of Tawfik Yahya's surrealist paintings continues until 14 June.

Radio

The BBC begins live coverage of the races of the Royal Ascot on Saturday 11 June at 18:45.

IDD CODES

Dial 00 for IDD access lines

Algeria	213
Argentina	54
Buenos Aires	84
Australia	61
Adelaide	8
Sydney	61
Melbourne	61
Perth	8
Sydney	61
Austria	43
Vienne	222
Bahrein	973
Belgium	32
Antwerp	32
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Brussels	32
Bulgaria	359
Sofia	61
Canada	1
Ottawa	513
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El Salvador	503
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France	33
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Germany (WFRG)	49
Bonn	49
Greece	30
Athens/Piraeus	30
India	91
Bangalore	91
New Delhi	91
And all cities with area codes	22
beginning with 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	22
Indonesia	62
Jakarta	62
Italy	39
Rome	39
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Baghdad	964
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Rabat	212
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Amsterdam	31
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Oslo	47
Poland	48
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Portugal	351
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Moscow	7
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Riyadh	966
Spain	34
Barcelona	34
Madrid	34
Sweden	46
Stockholm	46
Switzerland	41
Geneva	41
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Taipei	886
Thailand	66
Bangkok	66
Tunisia	216

Important Numbers

EMERGENCIES

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Amman Civil Defence	188,189
Civil Defence Unit	271293, 273131
Civil Defence Quarters	770733
Civil Defence Deir Alla	776111
Amman downtown fire brigade	198
Fire aid	830341
Fire rescue	778303
Police headquarters	861111
Police rescue	822090/3
Police headquarters	182, 621111, 837777
Traffic police	839141
Electric Power Co.	869290/1
Municipal water complaints	771126/8
Queen Aila Intl. Airport	(08) 83630/80

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	613813/32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amm.	644281/5
Aidlat Maternity, J. Amm.	842441/2
Jabal Amman	824362
Maternity	838141
Palatine, J. Amm.	84171/4
Shamsat Hospital	845848
University Hospital	867227/9
Al-Muhsin Hospital	868127/37
The Islamic, Amman	864104/5
Al-Ani, Amman	77101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah	778111/28
Army, Marja	861611/18
Queen Aila	86240/80
Amal Hospital	874168

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Radio Jordan	77411/19
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Telephone information	10
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Repair service	17

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American Centre	841322
British Cultural Centre	838141/1
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Soviet Cultural Centre	841322
Spanish Cultural Centre	841322
Turkish Cultural Centre	841322
Haye Arts Centre	841322
Hussein Youth City	861111
Y.W.C.A.	841322
Amman Municipal Library	841322
Univ. of Jordan Library	841322

Concord	841322
Reinbow	841322
Opera	841322
Plaza	841322
Raghdan	841322
Al-Hussein	841322
Zahrat	841322
Bahman	841322

Sports Clubs

At Hussein Sports	881101
City	837116
Orthodox Club	810491
Royal Automobile	810491
Club	810491
Royal Shooting Club	798011
Royal Chess Club	837116
Royal Riding Club	09-801832

HOTELS

Holiday Inn	881098
Marriott	881098
Regency	881098
Jerusalem	881098
International	881098
Ambassador	881098
Commodore	881098
Middle East	881098
Grand Palace	881098
Yach	881098
International	881098
San Rock	881098
Ala Gateway	881098
Plaza	881098

Aqaba

Holiday Inn	881098
Al-Manar	881098
Al-Casir	881098
Caral Beach	881098
Aquamarine	881098
Aqaba	881098

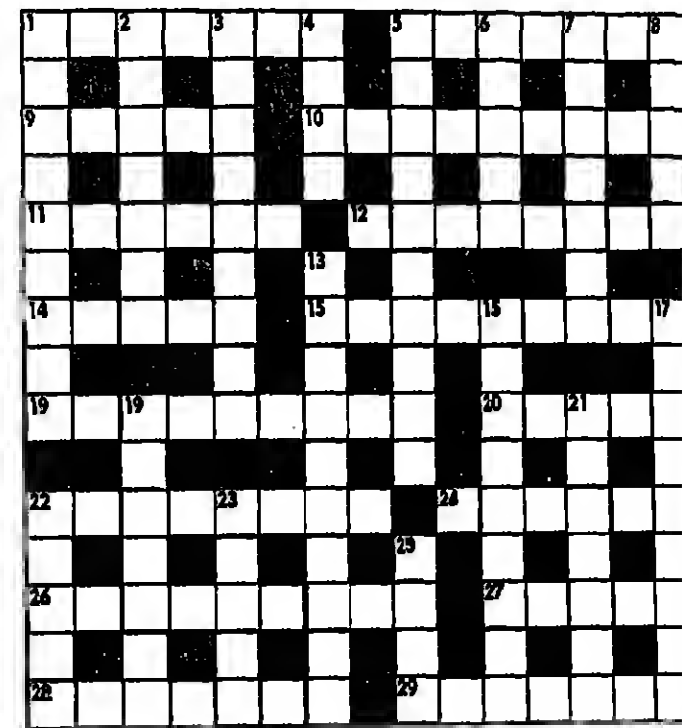
RENT-A-CAR

Shakheer	881098
Al-Jabal	881098
Kada	881098
Nabco	881098
Al-Labadi	881098
National	881098
Nabco	881098
Petra	881098
Rabbit Amman	881098
Al-Rimal	881098
Al-Said	881098
Al-Samer	881098
Satellite	881098
Star	881098
Trust	881098
Trust	881098
Al-Waha	881098
Abu Daggas	881098
Amir Jarrar (Avia)	881098
Amman	881098
Arabian	881098
Avia-Jarrar	881098
Budget	881098
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Orion	881098
Europcar	881098
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General Services	881098
Gulf	881098
Inter Rent	881098

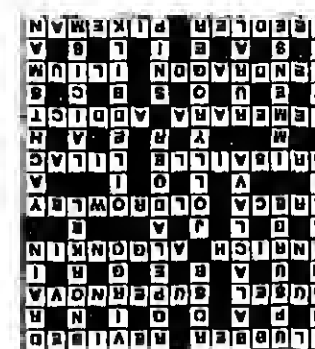
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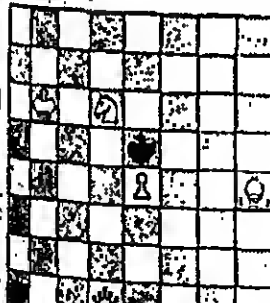
Cross words



solution



CHESS

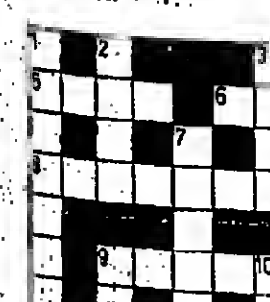


Would you like to become British champion and go on to challenge Karpov? If so, your first step on the ladder must be to win this weekend tournament. It is a 1000 entry tournament in the Crivensham, Crant weekend congress. Anybody can take part in the battle for a 2150 winner's cheque and for two free entries in the British championship at Edinburgh in August. There is also a minor contest for lower ranked players. You can get full details from George Goodwin at 881 3372 or else register your entry at the tournament at 8 pm Friday.

SOLUTION

1. White moves in two moves, against any defence by J. Karpov. The problemist has a 1000 entry tournament in the Crivensham, Crant weekend congress. Anybody can take part in the battle for a 2150 winner's cheque and for two free entries in the British championship at Edinburgh in August. There is also a minor contest for lower ranked players. You can get full details from George Goodwin at 881 3372 or else register your entry at the tournament at 8 pm Friday.

JUNIOR X-WORD



solution



JEANE DIXON'S
Your Horoscope

ARIES — 21 March-19 April

You are well in group activities, especially when there is money on the line. Nurture your aspirations. A dream could come true this summer. Make some lifestyle changes to improve a relationship. Avoid arguments. Smooth sailing will require great self-discipline over the next few days. Entertain at your place. Show off your cooking skills, but keep an eye on your waistline.

TAURUS — 20 April-20 May

Let go of the past and happiness will be yours in abundance. You can be proud of what you have accomplished during hard times. Mate and offspring are your strongest allies. Forgiveness will help you and partner draw closer together. Good luck goes with you when you travel. Many ideas pop into your mind. Act on the practical ones.

GEMINI — 21 May-20 June

Clearing away clutter at work will improve both your surroundings and efficiency. It may be time to make some hard decisions about a close relationship. Be sure you have a sensible objective. A recommendation works to your advantage. Careful money management will increase your cash flow. Think about settling down. Major changes in the workplace make you feel optimistic about the future. Reclaim allies.

CANCER — 21 June-22 July

A new relationship could be the answer to a secret dream. You feel more comfortable with partner. Be proud of the way you handled a personal matter. Cash flow begins to improve. You have learned from your experiences and will be less vulnerable in a new relationship. Until you find true satisfaction in your work, you will not enjoy the success you deserve. Explore new fields.

LEO — 23 July-22 August

You have second thoughts about a business decision. Hang on! You did the right thing. Financial choices cannot be postponed. An old friend has an idea that could boost your income. Keep your emotions under control even if someone drops a bombshell. You need to clear up something in your family's past. Opt for comfort if redecorating your home. Stick to diet and exercise resolutions.

VIRGO — 23 August-22 September

A family member could be touchy. Diplomacy helps you sail through a difficult situation. A business relationship comes to an end. A secret alliance fills the gap left by a temporary rift. Travel provides a welcome change of pace and could boost your income. A relationship will be tested in a unique way. An older person sheds light on a puzzle. Issue a last-minute invitation.

LIBRA — 23 September-22 October

Comparison shopping helps cut expenses. Brown bag your lunch, especially if dieting. Correspondence requires prompt attention. Old contacts play a role in meeting new friends. Do not reveal too much too soon. Cutting losses from negative people will put you in a positive, constructive mood. A young person needs more than verbal support. A friend reveals a long time secret that delights you.

SCORPIO — 23 October-21 November

A good week to approach higher-ups. You can afford to take the lead. Letters and telephone calls will help implement a pet project. Keep your private life and business affairs completely separate. Stop dwelling on a mistake. It is time to forgive and forget. A change in attitude brings wonderful rewards in your professional and personal life. Build for the future. Curb spending and overindulgence.

SAGITTARIUS — 22 November-21 December

Look out for someone who challenges your expertise or authority. You need to stay calm. Put limits on your personal spending. Once you get better organized, things will go smoother. Capitalize on a financial development that has long-term commercial implications. Assess things correctly; avoid insisting on peace at any price. Your allies follow your lead.

CAPRICORN — 22 December-19 January

A positive attitude and good manners are the key to success today. Speak out on a controversial subject; loved ones will understand. Exercise is an excellent outlet for nervous tension. Work bravely. Postpone business travel and concentrate on the work at hand. A tug-of-war could erupt over professional vs. family commitments. A compromise is the solution. A difficult relationship begins to melt.

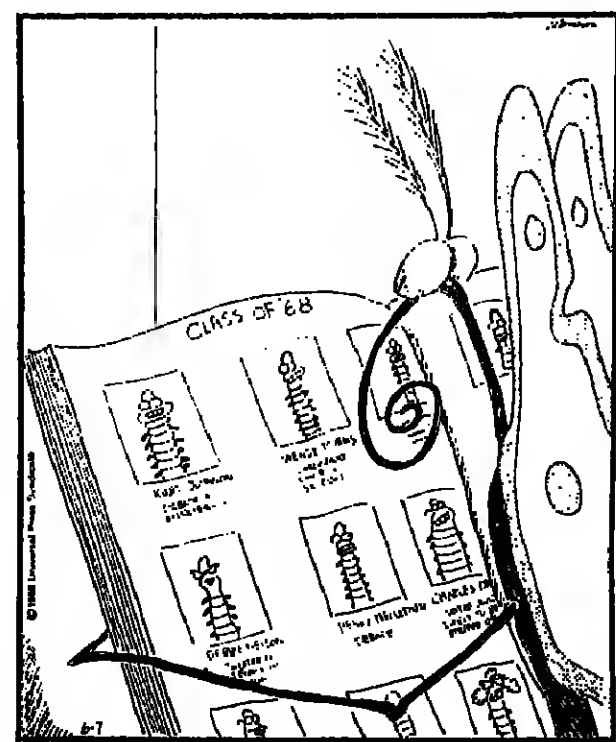
AQUARIUS — 20 January-18 February

Diplomacy helps you avert a crisis. Follow up tips regarding stocks and bonds and you could turn a quick profit. A romantic evening puts you in a mellow mood. Speak from the heart. Your personal magnetism helps you win people over. Travel plans, finances and academic achievement capture your attention. Loans are likely to be granted. Social activities involving a small group hold the most appeal.

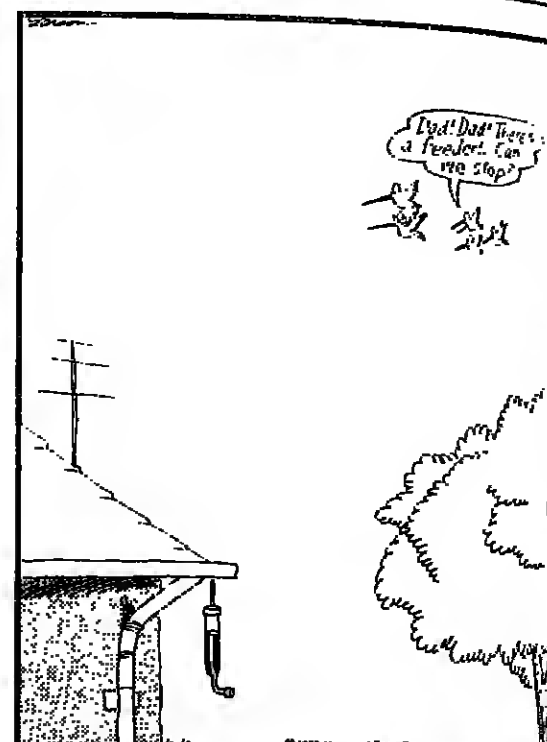
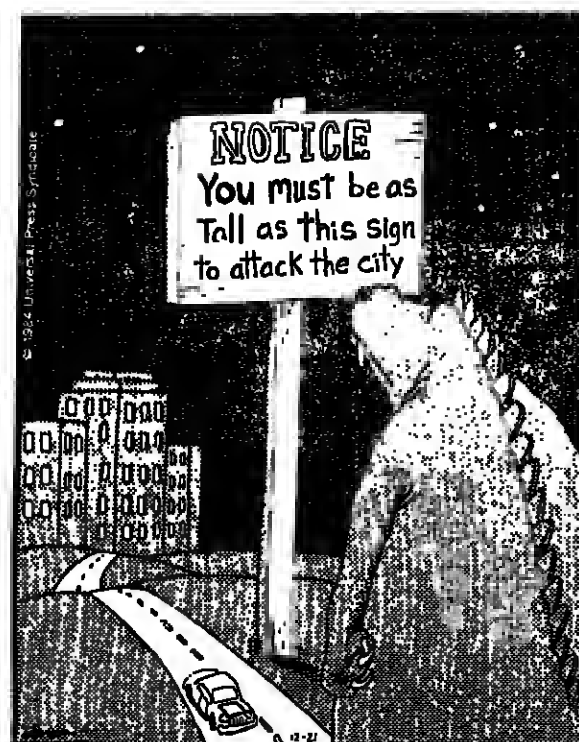
PISCES — 19 February-20 March

Set priorities and stick to them. Productivity rises. Ask and important questions are answered. Be more attentive to a parent or child. Resist the temptation to take a risk in business or community efforts. Making a tough decision brings welcome relief. And evading social event could lead short of your expectations. Remember your manners.

THIS WEEK'S CHILD is an excellent talker. Travel and the media are his special interests. A career in publishing, TV, teaching, writing or sales is favoured. This Gemini has a short attention span and should be encouraged to finish what he starts. His sense of humour makes him a delightful guest or host. He will fit into one relationship to another until ready to make a permanent commitment. He is a real operator, eager to take over and organize everything in sight. Mature for his age, this Gemini is always looking to the future. He is ambitious and refuses to take a backseat to anybody. He may hide his real feelings in romance out of a fear of being hurt. Although slow to make friends, he is tentatively loyal to proven pals.

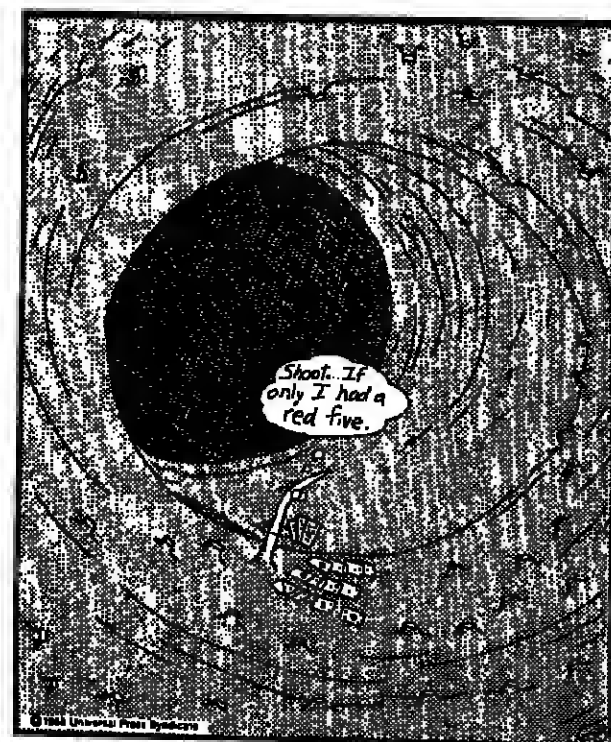


Butterfly yearbooks

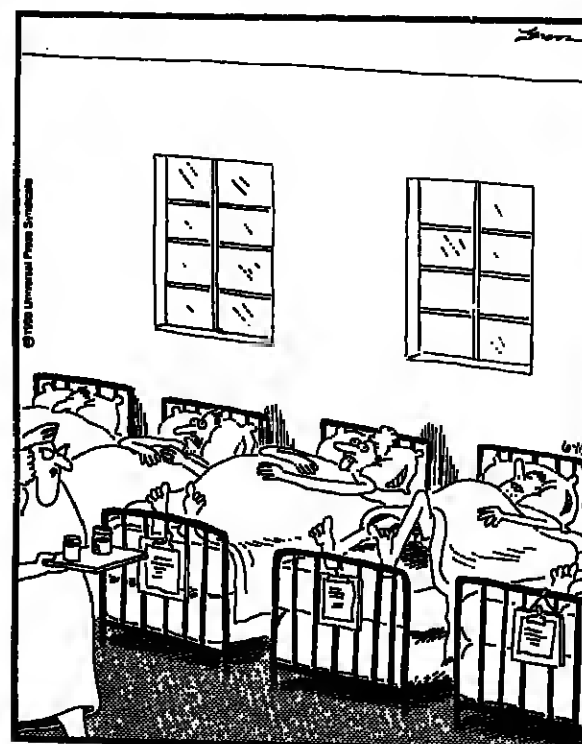


Hummingbirds on vacation

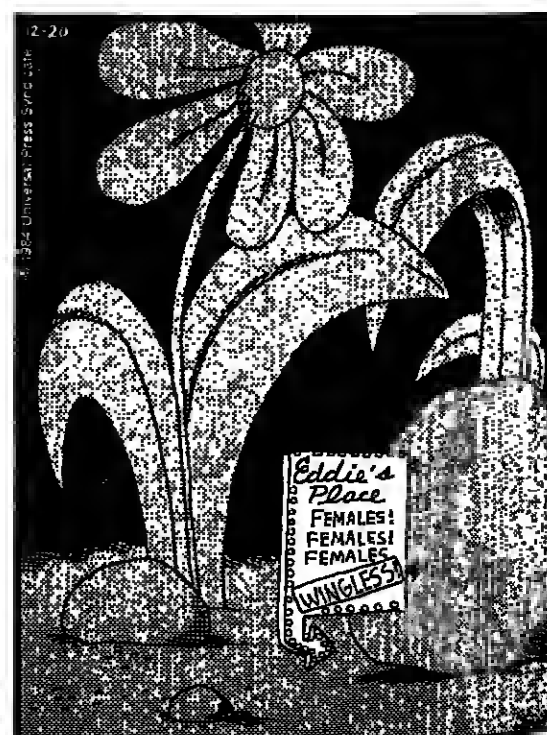
THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



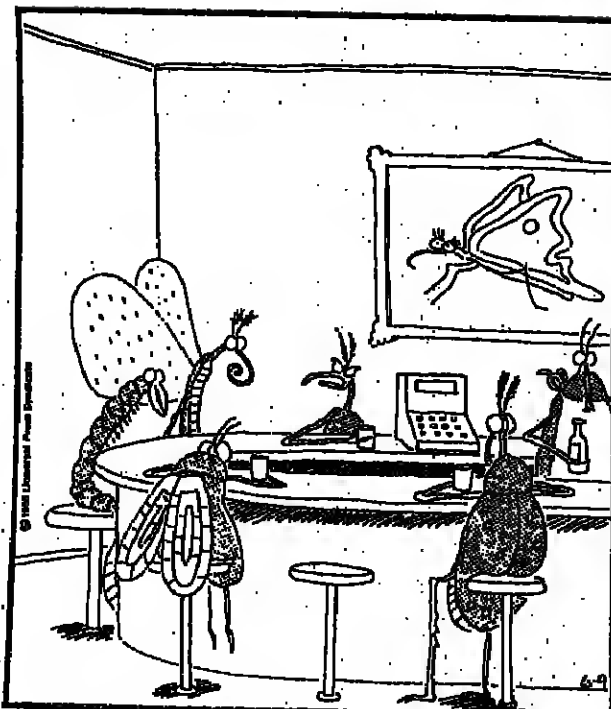
The last cillum on a smoker's lung



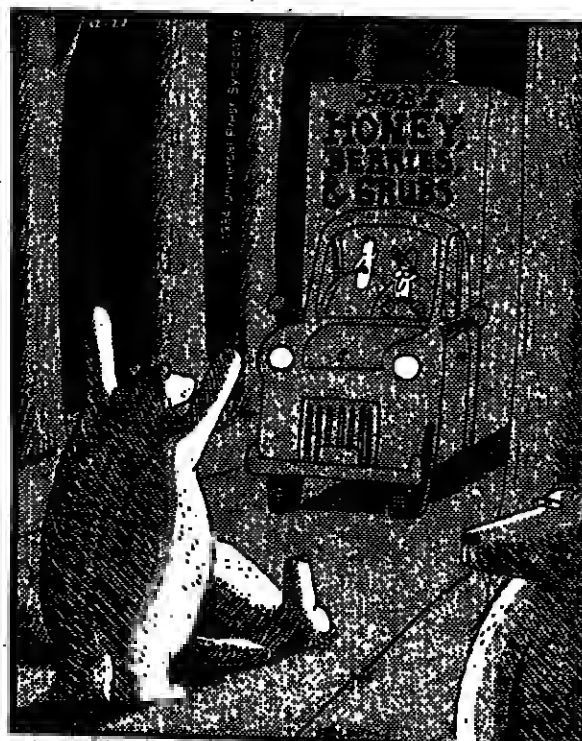
Babette's Botulism: The Sequel



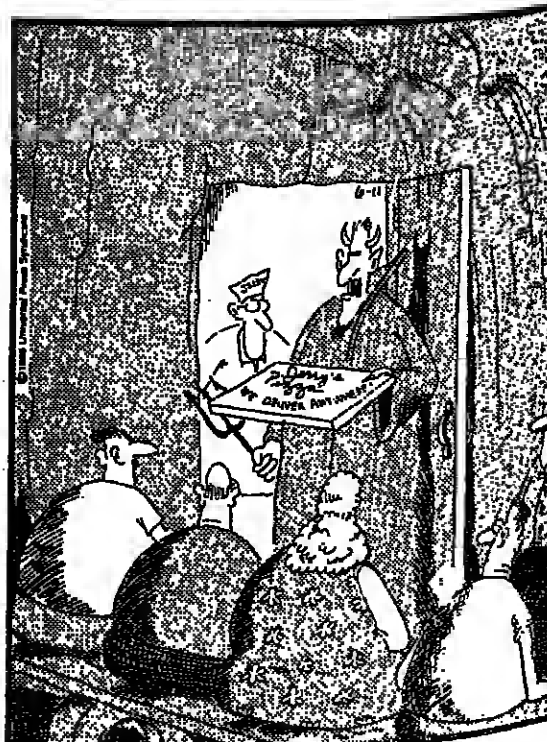
Insect hangouts



"Yeah, yeah, buddy, I've heard it all before. You've just metamorphosed and you've got 24 hours to find a mate and breed before you die. ... Well, buzz off!"

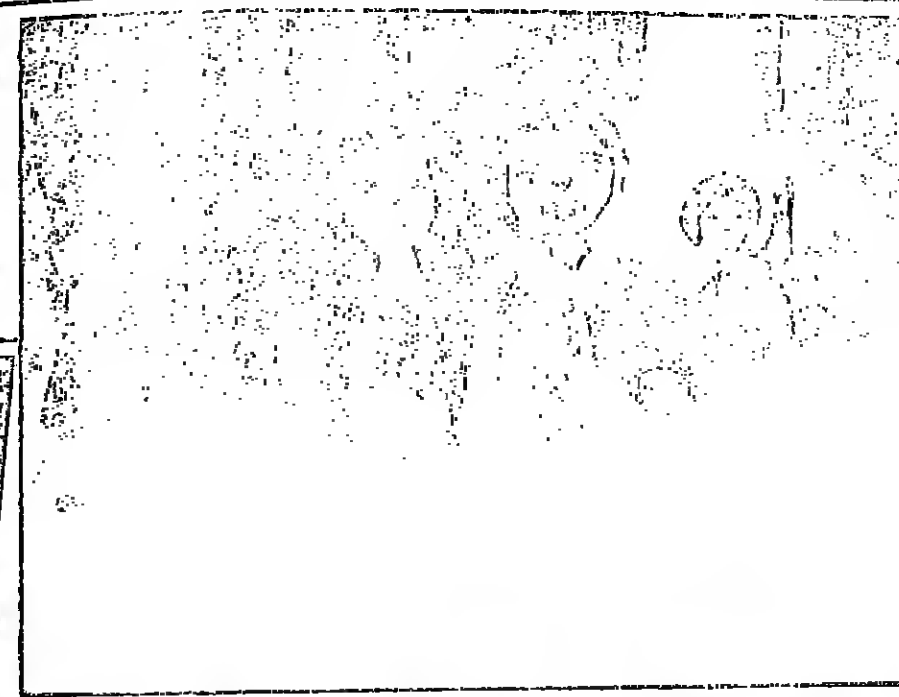


"Just stay in the cab, Vern ... maybe that bear's hurt and maybe he ain't."



"First of all, this is going straight back — and I'll just have a little chat with whoever placed the order."

"Family" by Ayat Abu Sneineh



Children's contributions

"Spring" by Abdul Jawad Abu Sneineh



The Poky Little Puppy Part V

By Janette Lowrey Illustrated By Gustaf Tenggren



But their mother was greatly displeased. "So you're the little puppies who dig holes under fences!" she said. "No rice pudding tonight!" And she made them go straight to bed.

But the poky little puppy came home after everyone was sound asleep.

He ate up the rice pudding and crawled into bed as happy as a lark.

The next morning someone had filled the hole and put up a sign. The sign said:

But...

The five little puppies dug a hole under the fence, just the same and went for a walk in the wide, wide world.

Through the meadow they went, down the road, over the bridge, across the green grass, and up the hill, two and two. And when they got to the top of the

hill, they counted themselves: one, two, three, four. One little puppy wasn't there.

"Now where in the world is that poky little puppy?" they wondered. For he certainly wasn't on top of the hill.

He wasn't going down the other side. The only thing they could see going down was a big black spider.

He wasn't coming up this side. The only thing they could see coming up was a brown hop-load.

But when they looked at the grassy place near the bottom of the hill, there was the poky little puppy, sitting still as a stone, with his head on one side and his ears cocked up.

"What is he doing?" the four little puppies asked one another. And down they went to see, roly-poly, pell-mell, tumble-bumble, till they came to the

green grass, and there they stopped short.

"What in the world are you doing?" they asked.

"I hear something!" said the poky little puppy.

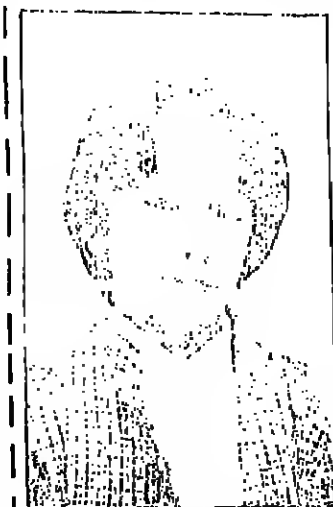
The four little puppies listened, and they could hear it, too. "Chocolate custard!" they cried. "Someone is spooning it into our bowls!"

And home they went as fast as they could go, over the bridge, up the road, through the meadow, and under the fence. And there, sure enough, was dinner waiting for them, with chocolate custard for dessert.

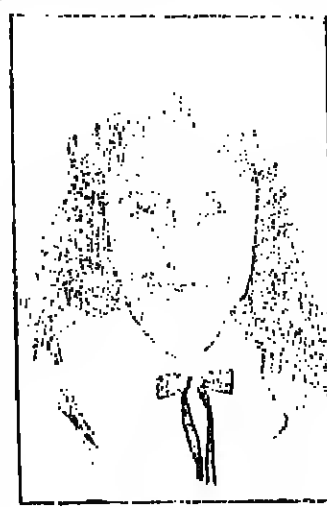
But their mother was greatly displeased. "So you're the little puppies who will dig holes under fences!" she said. "No chocolate custard tonight!" And she made them go straight to bed.

to be continued next week

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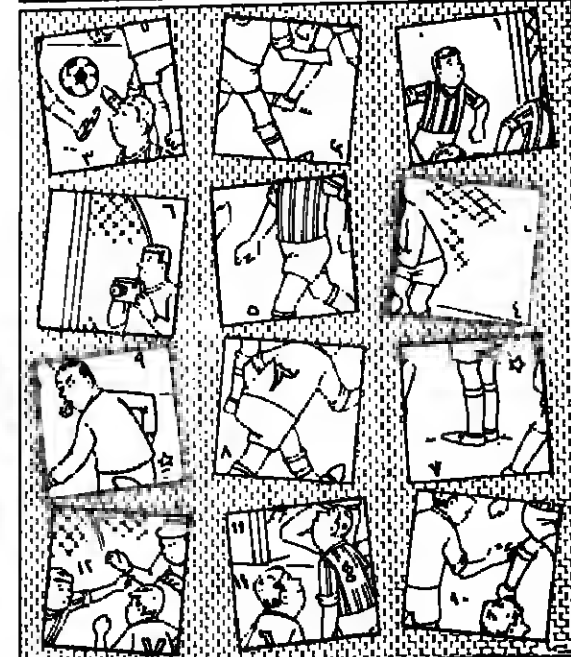


Abdul Jawad Abu Sneineh



Ayat Abu Sneineh

NINE-YEAR-old Ayat Audah Abu Sneineh and five-year-old Abdul Jawad Audah Abu Sneineh have both won the silver medal at "the 1988-87 National Contest for Talented Children," organized by the Egyptian Ministry of Culture. The contest is an annual event at which children compete in painting, short stories, and poetry. Winning children are awarded golden, silver, and bronze medals.



The above picture was divided into 12 numbered parts. The painter added some details to some of these parts, and left others incomplete. Try to spot the parts which have additional details and those which are missing something.

